

10-29-1982

## The Hilltop 10-29-1982

Hilltop Staff

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## Rally Meeting Disrupted By Violent Outbreaks

By Rick Williams  
and  
Jenise Armstrong

The forum room of the Blackburn University Center was the site of temporary pandemonium when the first of several anti-klan rallies was held last Monday evening. The rally, entitled "How We Counter The Klan" was sponsored by the Sophomore class of the School of Liberal Arts. It first started as a peaceful and organized demonstration, but abruptly erupted into sheer confusion, forcing many of the participants there to make a hasty exit.

It was supposed to have been a simple question and answer segment of the program. Instead of asking questions to the five featured panelists, however, a member of a leftist organization called Spartacus started encouraging the audience to join his socialist party. This action fostered a sudden disapproval from the audience as well as from

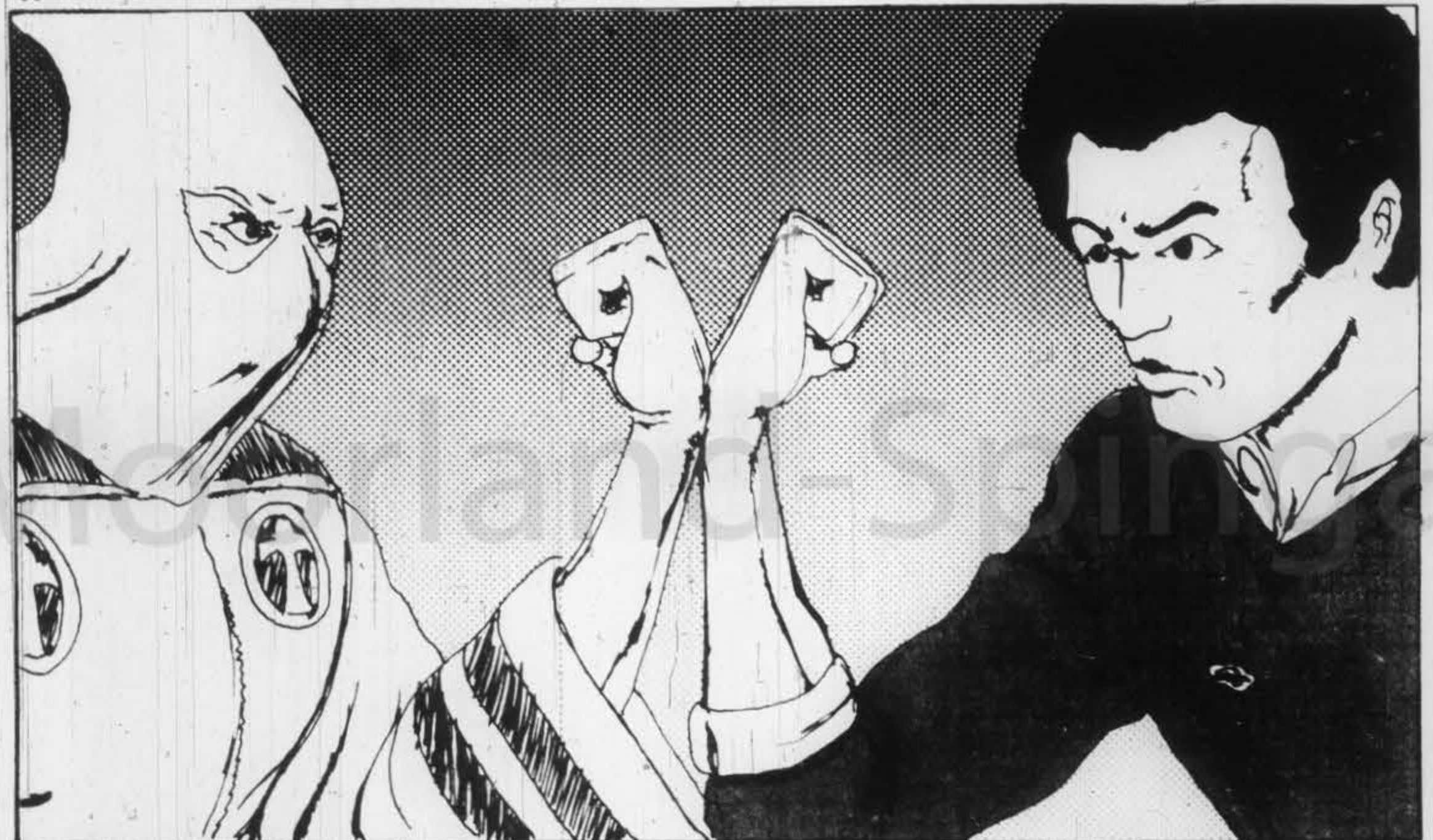
ization started speaking, she too was halted—but not by moderator Knox, but by a black woman who had been sitting in the audience. The Black woman, while issuing verbal threats of violence, advanced on the white woman as if to cause her some physical harm. This action spurred a subsequent uproar in the room once more, and while some members of the audience ran for security, others just ran. It took two security officers to again restore peace to the anti-klan rally.

Several organizations were represented at the rally including the Committee for Racial and Religious Solidarity, The American Civil Liberties Union, The Anti-Klan Network and The United States Student Association. All of these organizations were primarily there to provide some insight about the KKK as well as to offer ways to counter the klan's upcoming demonstration on November 6. All of them, moreover,

right to freedom of assembly," she said, "unless it can be proven that their appearance will cause a 'clear and present danger' to the District of Columbia." That matter, however, is still being debated by the National Park Service.

Many of the questions asked by the audience to the panelists centered around the threat of violence at the anti-klan march on the sixth, as well as how safe demonstrating during the KKK rally would be especially since so many tempers had flared at this anti-klan demonstration. Gordon Sellers who was purposely brought to the District to keep order at the demonstration, as well as to train marshalls for the rally, assuaged many fears by instructing the audience to search him out at the rally so he could organize them in a "safe" way. "Insure your safety by being your own safety," admonished Sellers.

Reverend John Gibson of the Committee



moderator Gordon Knox who immediately asked the man to either address the issue at hand or leave the forum. The man did neither. Knox subsequently lost his temper and his shouts of "I'm moderator, I talk!" echoed throughout the room as well as the angry shouts of "sit down" by the audience, aimed at the socialist member who was unable to finish his propagandist speech.

Calm and order was restored in the room but only for awhile. When a white woman also belonging to the same Socialist organ-

were there to encourage student support and participation, especially the United States Student Association which is presently a predominantly white organization, but hopes to expand their Black membership, according to Janice Feinberg, a representative of the USSA. Lesley Harris who was representing the ACLU tried to provide some legal insight about the klan rally next Saturday. As Harris pointed out, the kkk has a "constitutional right" to march even though they are an organization dedicated to terror and violence. "All groups have the

for Racial and religious Solidarity, as well as the Coalition for Community Unity promised that the anti-klan demonstration would be totally non-violent. "There's a time to fight and a time not to," he said. "Now's the time to peacefully assemble to make a political statement." Gibson along with other organizations has created a coalition called Park, People Against Racism and the Klan. PARK is scheduled to meet next Saturday on the west steps of the capitol. From there they will march down Penn-

(Continued on page 2)

## Newell Appoints V.P. Duggan Waiting For Approval

By Allison Giles  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Former International Affairs director Gerald Duggan has been named acting Vice President of the Howard University Student Association (HUSA), filling the vacancy left by the resignation of former vice president Winston Tomlinson.

Duggan, a senior majoring in Political Science and Philosophy, must first be approved by the General Assembly (GA) before he officially assumes his new office.

Wednesday night's two-and-a-half hour meeting of the GA ended without a vote being taken on Duggan's nomination.

A member of the soccer team and former Political Action Chairperson of the Howard University Caribbean Student Association, the soft-spoken native of Jamaica becomes adamant when speaking about the urgent need to inform students on campus about the problems facing black people world-wide.

"Students are particularly ignorant about what goes on internationally" concerning blacks, Duggan stated.

HUSA President Howard Nowell described Duggan as "a thinking, very confident... very principled man" and said there should be no "transitional problems" because he and Duggan share the same political and ideological views.

Duggan believes that Howard students need to realize that as blacks they have a common bond and share the same problems as blacks in the Caribbean, Africa and South America.

He would like to see students "develop a critical faculty" that would enable them to "quantitatively and qualitatively analyze the black community."

Noting that this belief coincides with the present HUSA administration's "redemption force" policy of educating students on relevant black issues, Duggan stated that "all offices under HUSA try to move in unison."

As International Affairs Director (a position he received this past summer) he worked with community based organizations such as CISPES, which he describes as "a coalition" of groups who address issues on El Salvador and Palestine.

As Political Action Chairperson, he was also responsible for "providing information to students about Caribbean issues," including the economic relationship between the United States and the Caribbean.

Duggan blames the educational process and the news media for not addressing the problems facing the black community. He adds that this community extends beyond the geographical boundaries of the U.S. to the Caribbean and Africa.

"As students... as African people... there is a conspiracy to deliberately



Gerald Duggan

By Joe Jackson

keep information away from us," Duggan explained. "The news media does not address our needs as people," he added.

Citing Carter G. Woodson's book *The Miseducation of the Negro*, Duggan described the education process at Howard and other schools as one of "regurgitation" of information.

The classrooms at Howard do not allow the student to develop a critical faculty," Duggan asserts, and this process of "miseducation" causes students to "come to a false understanding" of what is going on in the black community.

His official duties as vice president (as enumerated in Article III, Clause B of the HUSA Constitution) would be to assist president Newell "in performing the functions of his office," or taking over in Newell's absence. He would also serve as a

member of the Policy Board and the General Assembly and would become a non-voting member of all GA committees.

One of his first official actions as vice president would be the revision of the HUSA Constitution which, he feels, "is not catering to the needs of the student body." "There is a definite necessity for change (of the constitution) he added.

He says he will be in contact with the media for HUSA and will continue "overseeing International Affairs" although he would not retain his position as director.

Duggan, who believes that "one learns through practice as well as theory," said that he will approach his new office with "the same dedication and zeal for raising the quality of my education" and that of the student body.

## Tuition A Drop In The Bucket

By Tracy L. Smith  
Hilltop Staffwriter

If Howard University's total operating budget were financed strictly by tuition, each full time undergraduate student would pay approximately \$10,000 in tuition excluding books, fees, room and board.

Under the same conditions as above, students at the Howard University Medical School would pay approximately \$30,000 per year.

Most private universities to which Howard can be compared cover 75-80% of their respective university's operating costs through tuition payments. At Howard only 18% of these costs are covered by tuition.

Last year, one half of Howard's operating budget, or one third of the university's total needs, were covered by a federal appropriation totaling \$145,200,000.

As the preceding figures obtained from Dr. Caspa Harris, Vice President for Business and Fiscal Affairs indicate, the tuition fees paid by Howard students relatively are insubstantial in offsetting the costs of running a university of the size and caliber of Howard University.

According to Dr. Harris, the tuition paid by undergraduate and graduate students is used primarily to cover:

- the current operating deficit
- the cost of goods, and services
- deterioration of the physical plant
- utilities (phone, gas, telephone and electric)

Tuition revenue is not used for the operation of the Howard University Hospital for salary increases, nor for construction. Tuition is compiled into a single fund - not paid to the individual schools as is often mistakenly believed.

Roughly one fifth of Howard University's student body is attending tuition-

free said Harris. The free attendance is referred to as "remission of tuition" and is achieved in a variety of ways such as:

- Athletic Scholarships
- National Competitive Scholarships
- Full-time employees
- Children of staff
- Trustee-Scholarships
- Other Talent Scholarships

The majority of remission falls under the category of "Trustee Scholarships" which are awarded university-wide. A category of remission which is overestimated by most is the "children of staff" category under which only approximately 200 students are carried.

Full time employees of the university are allowed to take up to two courses, tuition-free. These courses may not be in any of the professional schools.

Howard University's \$25 million endowment is a "fund that provides some income annually to help with the needs of the university," explained Dr. Roger D. Estep, Vice President for Development and University Relations.

The majority of the endowment funds, nearly 90%, are gifts from alumni. "If there are no restrictions upon the gift," said Dr. Estep, "the university is free to use the funds for its greatest priority needs."

The gifts usually are restricted however, and are most often channeled towards the Medical, Business and Engineering schools.

Dr. Estep describes Howard's endowment as "very small" and this is evident when compared to Harvard University, which has an endowment of \$1.5 billion.

The final decision as to whether there will be a tuition increase and how much it will be is the responsibility of Howard's Board of Trustees. The board bases its decision upon the proposed budget for the upcoming year.

(Continued on page 2)

## New Parking Meters: A Blessing or Curse?

By Tad Perry



University student John Howard feeds money into the newly installed parking meters on Fourth St.

By Dorothy Givens  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The installation of 60 new parking meters on both sides of 4th Street, NW near the School of Communications and Bethune Hall means more parking space for students and faculty at Howard University.

Ronald Jackson, Acting Supervisor of Parking Meter Operations for Washington, DC said proposals for the installation of the meters has been going on for the last four years.

Anwar Saleem, head of the Advisory Neighborhood Commission for Ward 1-B, which includes Howard University has been acting as a liaison between that area of the community and the city council to get the meters installed.

Jackson said "even though 4th Street runs through Howard University, it is still maintained by the city. We (the Department of Transportation) contacted Howard University as a courtesy to let them know the meters will be installed."

Dr. Owen Nickels, Vice-President for Administration, and Billy T. Norwood, Director of Security at Howard University were the people contacted by the Transportation Department, Jackson said.

The meters, which were installed by the Department of Transportation on October 21, has a maximum of a four hour time limit. Jackson said that four hours if the maximum time for on-street parking and 12 hours is the maximum time for off-street parking, such as parking lots.

If a person lets the meter run out of time, Jackson said he will be fined \$10. If a car is parked in the area after the evening rush hour starts between 4-6 p.m., the ticket violation is \$25 for the east side of 4th Street. Cars parked on the west side of Fourth Street between the morning rush hours of 7-9 a.m. will also be fined \$25 Jackson added.

Bill Holton, a retiree of five months from Columbia, Maryland parks on 4th Street everyday to do research at Founders Li-

brary. Holton said he tries to arrive on 4th Street about 9:30 a.m. so he can park in this area and leave the library before 4 p.m. so he could move his car. "I wish I could stay parked until about 6 p.m. and stay at the library longer. But it's a waste of time to move my car at 4 p.m. and find another parking space. I wish the meters were eight hours."

Jackson said that the Department of transportation does not plan to install anymore meters on Howard's campus. The department will be on campus to perform maintenance on the already existing meters.

"I like the meters," said Justine Rector, assistant professor in broadcast journalism, "but they don't solve the problem. I've been here for five years and I don't have regular parking that I'm willing to pay for." Rector said she plans to use the meters on Fourth Street whenever she can, otherwise she would have to seek parking place everyday. Rector added that she would like to see a parking garage built for convenience and safety.

Ethan Carson, a senior zoology major in the School of Liberal Arts said of the meters, "I like the meters up here." October 27 was also Carson's first day parking on 4th Street. Carson said he usually parks on Florida Avenue behind the School of Business.

Carson said he plans to park here regularly and added, "I hope they put meters on all the other streets too."

Kathy Gray, a junior broadcast journalism major in the School of Communications, said October 27 was her first time parking in the new parking spaces on 4th Street. Gray thinks that the meters do provide more parking, but does not think meters should be on the main campus. "I think there should be other ways to provide parking. May be parking lots or a garage." When asked about having to remove her car during rush hour, Gray said "I understand about the rush hour, but to avoid this, parking should be provided off the main street." Gray thinks \$2 per day is expensive for a student to be paying for parking. "I don't,

Inside

CAMPUS  
KKK

LOCAL/NATIONAL  
CBC Election

INTERNATIONAL  
America's Lackeys  
at U.N.

CONTEMPORARY  
"Ashes & Embers"

SPORTS  
Bison Romp  
Aggies At RFK



## Salute To Black Woman



## Angela Davis

By Deborah D. Nelson  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Twelve years ago she was on the F.B.I.'s Ten Most Wanted List, tiptoeing around the country disguised, slipping through the furthest grasps of the country's top security.

After having faced charges for murder, kidnapping and conspiracy and scorn for her political affiliation with the Communist Party U.S.A., Angela Davis, still tall, slim and afro-coiffed, remains in the 1980's a revolutionary voice for the Black Community.

Although Davis' political escapades seldom catapult her into the limelight these days, she still stands by those beliefs which turned her status from that of political prison into that of celebrity over a decade ago.

"Much of what we think of as Black capitalism is a myth," she explains, "and because of the monopolies that this capitalist system employs, it is not possible for Black people to make real economic progress."

"If Black people are to make any progress (short-range), we must first focus on the employment situation, especially of our youth," continued Davis. "In terms of long-range progress, we have to think more in terms of changing the system."

The struggle for Black liberation, emphasizes Davis, must include women as well as men who are willing to fight for the ultimate goal of freedom.

"The struggle for liberation will and must include men, women and children," stressed Davis. "When we go back in history to the days of slavery, we see that the fight for freedom included Nat Turner and Harriet Ta Denmark Vesey and Ida B. Wells."

All Black people have an important role to play in our progress towards freedom, says Davis, who stresses that Black women have "numerous political and cultural leadership" roles that they can fill in the upcoming years.

"Because of the way that history has been written and reported, women and men are not made aware of the leadership that they contributed to our progress," explained the philosophy instructor.

Davis, who teaches at the University of San Francisco, the Art Institute of San Francisco, as well as the Labor College in San Francisco, is the co-founder and chairperson of the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression, located in New York City.

The 38-year-old activist says that she believes that both race and class are crippling factors in the struggle for Black liberation.

"First of all, Blacks as a people are oppressed, and although 90% of all Black people are members of the working class, we are the first to be fired and the last to be hired, and Black women carry the added burden of sexism," analyzed Davis. "So it's difficult to single out any one factor that is stopping our progress; all of these things are oppressing us."

Davis advocates education as a crucial mechanism for the liberation of Black people, but she adds that all Black people, "regardless of the amount of formal education or learning that they have, must find a way to bring their voices together in unity."

"Education serves an important function in the service of liberation. We are obligated to return the skills that we have learned back to our community," she said.

In the eighties, Black men and women have to be "up front and very much involved in the political scene," stressed Davis, "and Black women especially have to demand their rights to participate in the struggle."

"The ultimate struggle, however," she concluded, "is not a question of women against men, but men and women on an equal level."

The "Salute to Black Women Awards Dinner" will be on Friday, October 29, from 7-11 p.m. in the Blackburn University Center Ballroom. Cost of admission is \$10 for the general public and \$5 for students. Tickets are on sale at Cramton Auditorium Box Office and can be purchased by student organizations at the UGSA office.

## Tuition

(Continued from page 1)

and data showing costs incurred in the previous year. The crucial budgetary information is compiled by the treasurer's office. A large part of Howard University's total budget consists of the composite amount allocated to the various schools within the university. Each school submits a budget by the deadline in January.

Budget hearings are held between the Deans of the respective schools, and Dr. Lorraine Williams Vice President for academic affairs to determine the amounts to be allocated. Dr. Williams makes her recommendations to President Cheek.

No school gets all the money it needs. Requests are always larger than what can be allocated. Because these budgets cannot always be cast down to a balanced level, the university operates at a deficit.

According to Dr. Harris, "students at 'no' other school pay as little as those at Howard to cover costs of education and operation."

"I would be surprised if the board put forth a recommendation of 'no tuition increase', said Harris. You're no different from any other school in the country - they're all in for increases," he continued.

Dr. Harris cites scheduled hikes in utility rates such as electricity and telephone service as indicators of the coming trend in tuition fees.

Dr. Harris, who became Howard's first Internal Auditor 20 years ago, teaches a course at Howard's Law School in addition to his administrative duties. He is a Certified Public Accountant and a native Washingtonian.

COMPARATIVE LISTING OF UNDERGRADUATE TUITION CHARGES FOR SELECTED BLACK LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE			
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-1982 & 1982-83
Lincoln University (Resident)	\$1,450	\$ (2)	
Lincoln University (Non-resident)	2,150		
Fisk University	4,500	(1)	
Shaw University	2,100	2,500	
Hampton Institute	2,935	3,130	
Morhouse College	2,700	(1)	
Central State University (Resident)	1,220	(1)	
Central State University (Non-resident)	1,985		
Tulane College	2,170	(1)	
Dillard University	2,600	(1)	
Tuskegee Institute	2,500	(1)	
HOWARD UNIVERSITY		2,000	(1)

(1) No decision on 1982-83 tuition rates.

(2) Amount of increase for 1982-83 not yet determined.

## Rally

(Continued from page 1)

sylvia Avenue and finally rally on the ellipse. Other groups that have pledged support to PARK are the National Football League Players Association, The Women's League for Peace and the National Black Police Association.

According to Gibson, the rally will be held whether the KKK shows up in Washington next Saturday or not. Gibson stressed,

moreover, that the purpose of the rally was "not about confronting the Klan, but about confronting the government and the citizens who allow the Klan to exist." Between 15,000 to 20,000 are expected to attend the PARK rally on November 6, and even more if the KKK does not show. So despite earlier outbursts and disruptions, students left the

rally Monday evening with a somewhat clearer perception of the efforts made by local organizations to combat the upcoming KKK rally.

As of this writing, the Klan has announced that they will cancel their plans to march in downtown Washington. They will however march in Montgomery County.

**You told her you have  
your own place.  
Now you have to tell your roommates.**



You've been trying to get to know her better since the beginning of the term. And when she mentioned how hard it is to study in the dorm, you said, "My place is nice and quiet. Come on over and study with me."

Your roommates weren't very happy about it. But after a little persuading they decided the double feature at the Bijou might be worth seeing.

They're pretty special friends. And they deserve a special "Thanks." So, tonight, let it be Löwenbräu.



**Löwenbräu. Here's to good friends.**

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## CREDIT FOR STUDENTS



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BLACKBURN CENTER**

Mon., Nov. 1  
Wed., Nov. 3  
Thurs., Nov. 4



# Part 1 HUSA's Constitution: Its Evolution

Kevin Hicks  
Hilltop Staff Writer

As student government officials performed their usual duties this past Tuesday most were probably unaware of that day's significance to their present positions.

On that day in 1973 students ratified a new constitution that decentralized the Howard University Student Association (HUSA) AND PUT THE COLLAPSE OF THE FORMER GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE BEHIND THEM. It marked a major turning point for Howard's student government.

In the Spring of 1973, student leaders could not agree on a date for the HUSA elections and "in effect had no elected student government for the next year," said Dr. Carl Anderson, Vice-President for Student Affairs.

There was "considerable disaffection toward HUSA" among students, explained Anderson, and "in fighting" within HUSA throughout the 1972-73 academic year.

The University Administration and student leaders "reached an understanding regarding an interim student government that would be in place to resolve the constitutional question over the summer," continued Anderson.

In addition to establishing a Constitutional Planning Committee, the Student Senate "elected a caretaker student leader" to preside over HUSA before Commencement Day, said Anderson.

The Senate was the "Legislative and Executive Body" of HUSA, according to the 1967-68 H-Book (student handbook). Although research indicates that another constitution may have been in effect by 1969, the function and powers of the Senate appear to have remained the same until Spring 1973.

Three notable events occurred during the 1972-73 HUSA administration that may have contributed to student dissatisfaction with the centralized organizational structure of HUSA.

First there was the freeze on expenditures imposed by the Senate early in September. As a result Charles M. Hall, HUSA president, resigned only to be reinstated by the Senate early in December.

These incidents are highlighted in an "Historical Overview of the Howard University Student Association: From 1961-1976," a paper written by the Dean of Student Life and Activities, Vincent Johns.

The third incident was the graduate and professional school students' effort to set up their own "independent student government organization" through proposals to the various HUSA government bodies.

"The Student Senate . . . had so much power that the UGSA and GSA [Undergraduate and Graduate Student Assemblies, respectively] were created in response" to its centralized power, said Luther Brown, HUSA president during 1976-77. He is now a research information officer/researcher at Howard's Institute for the Study of Educational Policy.

"There is an historical tension between graduate and undergraduate students," he added, noting the numerous student allegations of the past mismanagement by the Senate in allocating funds to the two groups.

Although time limitations did not permit a complete study of HUSA's structure before October 1973, records indicate it was close if not the same to the 1966 version when HUSA first became a centralized University-wide governing organization.

HUSA had two major bodies, a Student Senate and General Assembly (GA), in addition to a president and vice-president elected by the students.

GA representatives were appointed or elected by recognized campus organizations and student councils to discuss university-wide affairs, according to "Know Your Student Government," a brochure prepared by the 1966-67 HUSA administration.

Three faculty advisors automatically held seats in the 32 member Senate as did the HUSA president and vice-president.

The remaining 27 Senators were nominated and elected by the GA from a constitutionally prescribed ratio of at large, campus organization and student council candidates. Each organization or council had the power to recall its Senator if he did not represent the membership's will.

"The old [pre-1973] constitution put people in a position that they had to work together," said Kahi Hill, 1979-80 HUSA president. He is now an instructor at the D.C. Street Academy and a student at Antioch Law School.

The old constitution was "effective," commented Hill, but "I think . . . it didn't have enough checks and balances, that was probably its only weakness." He added that HUSA should return to this "old system."

With the 1973 restructuring of HUSA came the elimination of the Senate and the redistribution of its powers to the GA and four new government bodies: the Policy Board, UGSA, GSA and the Alliance of Campus Organizations (ACO).

UGSA, GSA, and ACO comprised the vot-

ing membership of both the Policy Board and GA. Convening three times yearly, the GA was the legislative branch that approved HUSA's summer budget in May and its annual budget in early September. Committee reports were heard at the mid-January session.

Although the ACO was created to assure the continued participation of organizations in HUSA, Dean Johns said that by 1977 it still had not organized itself as a functioning body as provided for in the constitution.

Prior to 1975 and 1976 campus organizations were active and involved in the center of student politics, they represented political clout," commented Brown.

He noted that the ACO was considered when our present constitution was drafted during his administration but was not included in the version presented to students in October 1976 or in the final version ratified by them in February 1977.

The creation of the HUSA Policy Board was a new concept representing a collection of student government's top leadership and decisionmakers.

A representative from the ACO and the student council presidents formed the voting membership while the HUSA president and the Coordinators (chairmen) of UGSA, GSA and ACO held ex-officio, non-voting seats.

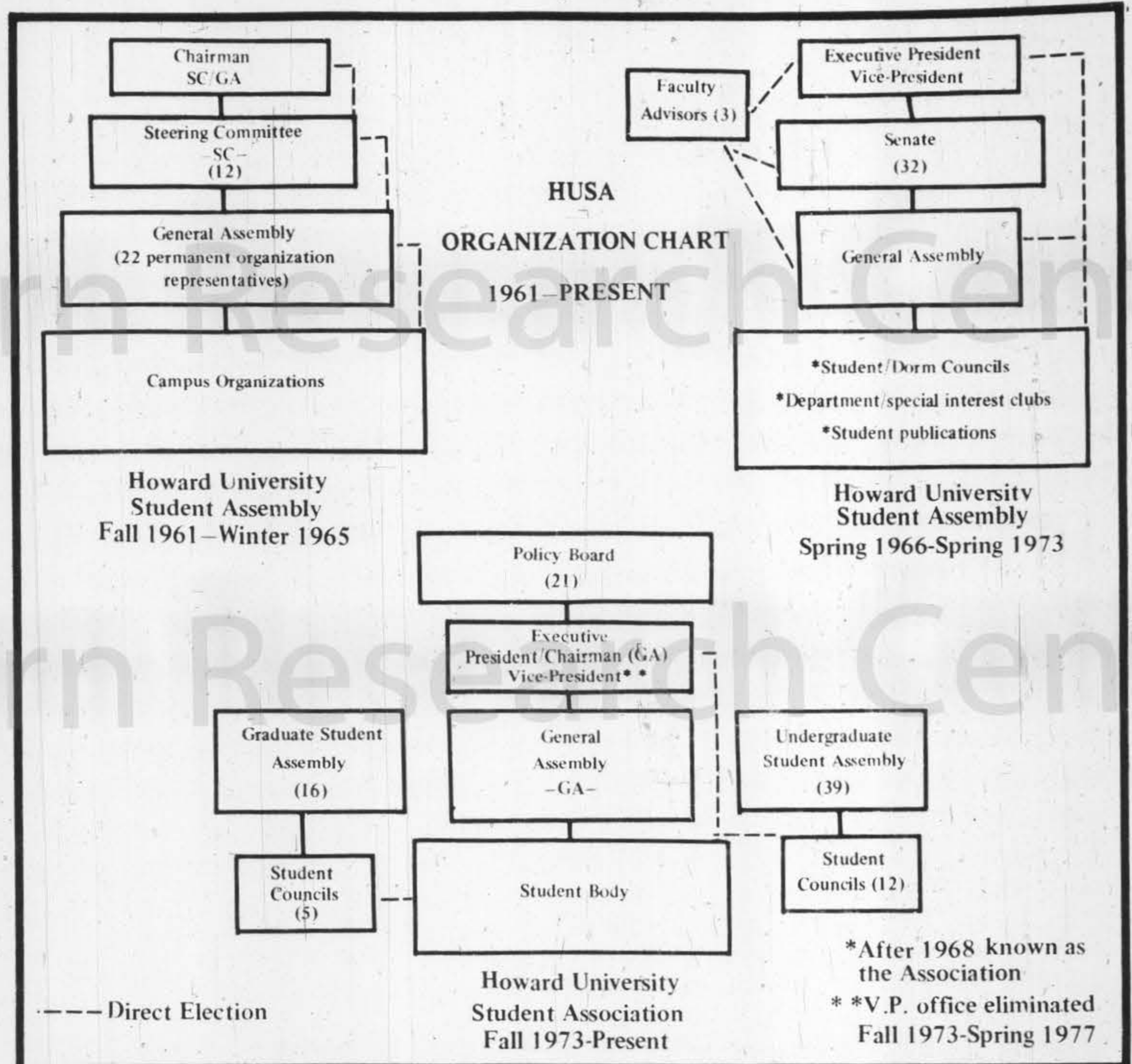
As the highest policy making body in student government, some of the Board's powers included the following:

- 1) confirming all recommendations for student appointments to University-Wide Committees which received final approval from the President of the University
- 2) appropriating funds for the HUSA executive's proposed summer and annual programs budget within the ceiling set by the GA
- 3) Approving the HUSA president's paid staff members who represented part of HUSA's executive government branch

Ironically, the executive branch lost the office of vice-president under the new constitution. According to Dean Johns, the HUSA president and vice-president had sometimes come from opposing slates which could cause problems once they were in office.

On December 12, 1973 Larry Newell was elected HUSA president thus ending the caretaker government imposed by the former Senate the previous Spring.

The seven year experiment in centralized government begun in 1966 was over; HUSA



was now setting a new course in the evolution of university-wide student government at Howard.

Although university-wide student government was not established until the Spring of 1966, the groundwork for its evolution was laid in the early '60s.

October again marks an important period for HUSA because during this month in 1961 President James M. Nabrit Jr. established its prototype, the Howard University Student Assembly (abbreviated as SA).

"It is my belief that we [students] ought to have something to say about the rules and regulations which apply to us," said Nabrit, adding that "as citizens of the democracy, it

is part of our culture that we have a chance to discuss the rules under which we live."

The SA has designed to work with the University-Wide Committee on Student Organizations and Activities in "overall planning for activities and functions," according to Johns' "overview."

"It was to have no legislative function," according to the "Overview," "and therefore was not an attempt to create a University-wide student government organization."

The SA was a body of campus organization representatives that met once a year. It elected a 12 member Steering Committee to guide the representatives in addressing such

issues as the establishment of a shuttle bus system and the feasibility of a University-wide student government.

HUSA finally achieved what some believed was an equitable and balanced University-wide structure on October 26, 1973.

Over the next four years, however, HUSA officials and students discovered ambiguities in the constitution. They complained about the inequities in the structure and talked of reforming it.

Efforts to restructure the constitution were begun several times but it was not until the 1976-77 HUSA administration that the cry for reform produced our present constitution.

## For Lazy Boys And Girls



No kidding y'all. I once was a law student, too. So take it from me when I tell you it is possible to sleep eight (8) hours per day and still graduate from law school. Of course, you should also have a near photographic memory and have taken an Evelyn Woods speed reading course. But on the assumption that some of you may believe that you just can't function without those eight hours of zzzzz's, I have taken the liberty of making a model schedule which will help you make some choices.

This model schedule is based on the assumption that you do not work, that you are taking 15 hours of subjects, and that you must have eight hours of sleep per night. To make this schedule work for you, you must adjust it according to your own particular needs which may require working, which may involve more course hours, and

which may require less than eight hours of sleep per night.

THE IMPORTANT FACTS TO REMEMBER ARE THESE:

1. THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 168 HOURS IN A WEEK.
2. IF YOU SLEEP 8 HOURS A DAY, YOU SLEEP 56 HOURS IN A WEEK LEAVING YOU A TOTAL OF 112 WAKING HOURS TO ACCOMPLISH ALL OTHER TASKS.
3. UNDER THIS MODEL SCHEDULE YOU HAVE A TOTAL OF 37 HOURS PER WEEK TO STUDY FOR ALL YOUR COURSES. THIS AVERAGES OUT TO 7 HOURS, 24 MINUTES, PER COURSE PER WEEK.
4. UNDER THIS MODEL SCHEDULE YOU HAVE A TOTAL OF 80

HOURS PER WEEK TO ATTEND TO ALL YOUR PERSONAL NEEDS SUCH AS EATING, TOILET, DRESSING, SHOPPING, CONVERSING WITH FRIENDS, PARTYING AND OTHER ASSORTED RECREATIONS, ETC.

5. BY SLEEPING ONE HOUR LESS PER NIGHT YOU GAIN AN EXTRA SEVEN (7) STUDY HOURS PER WEEK INCREASING YOUR TOTAL TO 44.

6. BY SLEEPING TWO HOURS LESS PER NIGHT YOU GAIN AN EXTRA FOURTEEN (14) STUDY HOURS PER WEEK, INCREASING YOUR TOTAL TO 51.

Dr. Lang, Assoc. Prof. of Law

## LAZY WEEKEND SCHEDULE

SATURDAY (4.0 HRS. STUDY)

Time  
7:00am to 7:45  
7:45 to 8:30  
8:30 to 1:00pm  
1:00 to 5:00  
5:00 to 5:30  
5:30 to 6:00  
6:00 to 8:00  
8:00 to 1:30am  
1:30am to morn

Activity  
Awake, bathe, and dress.  
Prepare and eat breakfast; peruse newspaper  
Free Time (Attend to any personal affairs, clean house, shop, and eat lunch.  
Study.  
Prepare dinner.  
Eat dinner.  
Study.  
Free time (evening recreation and preparation for bed)  
Assume mysterious, trance-like state.

SUNDAY (5.5 HRS. STUDY)

9:30am to 9:45  
9:45 to 10:45  
10:45 to 1:30pm  
1:30 to 3:30  
3:30 to 5:30  
5:30 to 6:00  
6:00 to 7:00  
7:00 to 10:30  
10:30 to 11:00  
11:00 to morn

Awake, bathe, and dress.  
Prepare and eat breakfast.  
Free time (church, tv, etc.) and lunch.  
Study. (May be switched with morning or afternoon free time for football fans).  
Free time.  
Prepare dinner.  
Eat dinner.  
Study.  
Prepare for bed and partially fix breakfast.  
Oblivion.

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Age: \*College: University:  
\*Year in College: \*GPA:  
\*Major/Minor:  
Phone Number: (Area Code) Best Time to Call:

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## BOOTERS BEAT UDC

By Earl D. Findlater  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Last Friday, the Bison Booters won their homecoming soccer encounter against the University of the District of Columbia, 1-0, in overtime in what was indeed a physical match.

In the early goings neither team showed any dominance over the other. Howard (8-2-3) tried to finesse its way through the Firebirds' defense. UDC (6-2-1), on the other hand, played strong and sometimes overzealous defense.

The Firebirds created the first opportunity to score. Abdulhamid Hassen, playing on the right wing, broke loose on goalie Gilbert McPherson. McPherson left his goal line to retrieve the ball but missed in his attempt. A Howard defender cleared the ball away to stem the chance.

Freshman fullback Ronald Simmons got hurt early in the match. His injury was not serious so he was able to continue. Two other Howard players had to leave the game because of injuries.

Forward Peter Prom suffered a slight hamstring pull, according to Bison team trainer Milton Miles. Midfielder Juan Estrada was unable to finish the game because of a "sprained knee." Miles said that Prom should not be out long, but he could not say how long Estrada would be absent.

Howard did not create many clear cut opportunities to score in the first half. Their attack was lacking in the midfield area.

UDC opened the second half with some good attacks on the Howard goal. Their attack came from both the wing and the middle. Thus, they were able to unsettle the Bison defense early in the half.

Howard worked the ball in the Firebird area. Anton Skerritt, a freshman midfielder, almost scored but his shot from 25 yards out hit the UDC goalpost then bounced out. A second Skerritt shot hit the UDC crossbar late in the second half but again it came back out.

The Firebird fullbacks played smart defense. They moved upfield as soon as the Bison threatened to score. This tactic caused Howard to be called for off-sides penalties on at least five occasions.

Howard had the edge in the second half but they could not put away the Firebirds. They outshot UDC by a margin of 21-9 for the game. Nevertheless, at regulation time the score was even at 0-0.

The ball seldom left UDC's area of the field in the first overtime period. Forward Donnie Streete and fullback Simmons made good attempts but their efforts were broken up by their opponent's defense.

Just as the game looked as if it would end in a draw, Carlton Briscoe scored. Briscoe's game winning shot came with four minutes left in the contest. Oscar Iko assisted Briscoe whose shot came from 12 yards out. UDC's goalie Oscar Burgos appeared slow in his attempt to save Briscoe's shot which beat him on the left side.

More than 55 fouls, 29 against UDC, were called by Referee Romie Ogbolu. Six players were shown the yellow caution card and three, including two Bison, were ejected.

Ogbolu said, "The players were tense; we [he and his assistant] couldn't relax them."

He also said the game was called close to protect the players.

Bison Coach Keith Tucker said the referees did a good job. He added, "They kept the game from turning into a war."

The victory gave Howard the Ted Chambers Trophy which goes to the winner of the head-to-head meeting between Howard and UDC.

Tomorrow the Booters will face Alderson-Broaddus in the Howard Stadium at 1:00. According to Coach Tucker, Alderson-Broaddus is one of the top teams in this area. They have

## Computers Boom For HU Student

By Cynthia Swales  
Hilltop Staffwriter

"Computers are here to stay and those who try to ignore the computer age will become obsolete," says Thomas Elmore, a senior majoring in print journalism and 27-year-old General Manager of Capitol Computer Services.

Elmore, a native Washingtonian has spent six years in the Navy and has travelled the world four times. His wife of two years, Karen Elmore, from Kansas City, Missouri, is a marketing major at the University of the District of Columbia and is the Vice President of Operations of Capitol Computer Services. The business has existed for one year and the purpose of the service is to meet the needs of individuals and businesses for personal and professional demands.

Elmore's enthusiasm for computers is evident as he gives this advice to fellow students, "It is obvious now to most of the world that the computer is not a passing fad. It is a real item that will be here to stay. Therefore, you should not fear the computer age. You should equip yourself to participate in the computer era. Whatever you are into now you should consider how you can do it better with the aid of the computer. That ensures that you will at least be eligible for employment in the future."

Not all technology proves beneficial for society. Some complain that computers cause displacement, which occurs when computers take over jobs that once belonged to people. An example of this could be a job that requires three people being accomplished by one person with the aid of a computer, thus leaving two persons unemployed.

To this Elmore responds that those type of complaints and fears are unfounded because a computer needs several support persons. These persons include technicians, systems analysts, marketers, key punchers and more, depending on the type and function of the computer.

beaten nationally ranked Penn State convincingly and should really test the Bison. Their attack is led by Dennis Hutchinson and Michael Clarke. Both are very crafty forwards.

Tucker said he is not worried about Alderson-Broaddus, because his defense is strong enough to withstand whatever it faces.

"It's gonna be a good game," Tucker said.

Elmore says that the two people in the hypothetical example lost their jobs because they weren't trained or at least familiarized with any aspect of computers. According to him, when the computer took on the job it employed at least five persons to operate and maintain it compared to the two unqualified persons who became unemployed.

He adds, "The thing to remember is that the computer can't do anything by itself. It breaks down sometimes and has to be turned on and off. It has to be told what to do and it needs qualified persons who know the language to feed it the proper commands."

Elmore seems intrigued by computers and their capabilities and prospects for the future. He predicts that computers will become a household item similar to the way of the television and telephone. He says there is a service that enables banking to be done via the computer from the home and prospects of a system that enables one to shop from the home and the items selected via the computer will be ready for pick up when the customer arrives to the store. "All sorts of things will be happening with computers," insists Elmore.

What about computers making jobs easier for people? Won't workers become lazy? Will student learn less by simply pushing a few buttons to do research instead of the traditional means of finding information?

Elmore replies, "Remember computers are only an extension of your brain. It can only do what you instruct it to do. It will make jobs more efficient and provide students and researchers with more extensive information. But a computer without a person is like a car without a driver — it is just a machine that does nothing without a person to operate it."

Elmore revealed that he is presently interested in a study of computer trend analysis. This is the use of computers to trade on the stock market. He admits that he lacks the sufficient knowledge to be a stock broker but that the computer, equipped with the right information, could buy and sell for

him. Elmore says he plans to be one of the first computer services in the area to adopt computer trend analysis.

Prior to Capitol Computer Services Elmore and his wife ran a word processing and research service. Then he purchased the North Star Horizon Computer which he describes as "one of the better systems in the computer industry because it is known for having an exceptionally fast retrieval time."

The North Star Horizon Computer system consists of a CPU, central programming unit; a CRT, the terminal which has a keyboard based on the format of a typewriter and a video display screen like that of a small television; and a printer which prints out the "hard copy" or finished product on large sheets of perforated edged paper.

Elmore's computer system has two terminals. One is hooked up at all times. The other is a portable terminal and is connected to the home computer system via telephone. This enables him to work on a project in Atlanta, for example, as if he were in D.C. by simply dialing the home office and hooking the computer up to the phone.

Capitol Computer Services serves a various clientele. Researchers and students are attracted to the advantages of the computer for its data base capabilities. According to Elmore, the North Star Horizon can go through information in seconds given a topic printed at a given time. This type of computer can get information on a topic written as early as the 18th Century right up to yesterday's newspaper, and store selected information for later use.

Doctors, realtors, insurance agents and other professionals employ the computer service for billing procedures, mass mailing to clients, and conducting payroll and other business services.

Capitol Computer Services also provides a consultation service. Some businesses and individuals are uncertain as to whether they need a computer service or their own "in house" system. Elmore advises which is

more appropriate according to the size, function, and needs of the client's affairs. He then offers the alternative that maximizes computer usage at an economical price.

If the client needs his own system Elmore advises him on the purchase and offers, free of charge, a basic amount of training on operational and maintenance procedures.

Computer services start at about \$12.50 to several hundred dollars, explains Elmore. And a computer system begins at three or four thousand dollars to one half million dollars. The cost depends on the needs of the client and the type of computer he employs.

At Capitol Computer Services the average service costs \$20 to \$30 per month and includes pick up and delivery service, multiple access to make changes on material and 24-hour access to call Elmore at any time to make those changes.

Elmore informs that computers are built today to better withstand pressures and problems than their predecessors, but breakdowns do exist. He says that computer problems often result from negligence in maintenance information, such as protection from dust, heat, humidity, food crumbs and static electricity.

But if a breakdown occurs at Capitol Computer Services Elmore is covered by a monthly service he leases from North Star, which provides a technician on 24-hour call.

Capitol Computer Services is presently located at 2330 Good Hope Road, S.E., Suite 1005. In the next month Elmore plans to expand his establishment to 22nd & P St., N.W. (DuPont Circle). He will continue to use the Good Hope Road office for computer services and the DuPont Circle office will be solely for sales preparations and training to those who purchase computer systems.

## MICHAEL PALIN'S GREATEST ROMANTIC ROLES

Inspired by

## The Missionary

Pictured below are scenes from some of the screen's most torrid romantic hits. What most moviegoers don't know is that they all starred Michael Palin. In it, he not only costars, but also plays some other actor in these love scenes. Don't worry, Michael Palin has never been playing half these parts either.

But the challenge is simple. Identify each of these passionate Palin classics.



OPENS NOVEMBER 5

In soulful celebration of Columbia Pictures' new release "The Missionary" you can win a long-sleeve "Missionary T-shirt" and private

Just submit the names of the flicks to the Hilltop. Only the first 20 correct entries are eligible.

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY GRADUATE STUDENT COUNCIL

### Third Annual Socioeconomic Forum

Date  
Friday, October 29, 1982, at 6:30 p.m.

Place  
Armour J. Blackburn Center Auditorium  
Howard University Campus

Theme:  
What Happens After the Cap and Gown?

#### Speakers

Mrs. Charlene Drew Jarvis  
(Member of D.C. City Council)

Mr. Ron Evans  
(Members of New Enterprise Zone;  
Project for Economic Development)

Dr. Margaret Segears  
(Executive Director, White House Initiative  
on Black Colleges)

Dr. Reginald Wilson  
(Director, Office of Minority Concerns,  
American Council on Education)

#### Topics

Political and Psychological Impacts of Current  
Economic Policies on College Students and  
Unemployed Graduates

Philosophical and Sociological Implications of  
Reagan's Policies for the Survival of Black Col-  
leges

Administration's Position, New Policies, Objec-  
tives, Academic Opportunities for Black College  
Students

Opportunities for College Graduates in the  
Economy; Coping with High Unemployment  
and Job Scarcity

## OPEN DISCUSSION AFTER PANEL

(Refreshments will be served)

For additional information, please contact The G.S.C. Office at Friedman's Annex III, Room 113; P.O. Box  
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# The Hilltop LOCAL & NATIONAL

## Black Congressional Candidates Face Re-election

By Haywood McNeil  
and  
Julian Johnson  
Hilltop Staffwriters

The Congressional Black Caucus plans to restore all its seats in Congress with what they term a "better than good" chance of adding three new seats.

According to Frances Farmer, executive director of the Congressional Black Caucus, CBC, none of the members seeking re-election next week are being "threatened by the opposition of losing their seats."

The three persons the Caucus hopes to add to their ranks are Katie Hall of Gary, Indiana, Kenneth Mosely of Columbia, South Carolina, and Alan Wheat of Brooklyn, New York. Come election day incumbent Shirley Chisholm will pass her seat to Major Owens.

Farmer said a great deal of the members will be running unopposed on November 2.

### Walter Fauntroy

Walter Fauntroy, the current chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, has represented Washington, D.C. since 1971. He was the first person elected Delegate to the House from the District of Columbia in 100 years.

In the 95th Congress, Fauntroy was a member of the House Select Committee on Assassinations and chairman of its subcommittee on the Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. He is now a member of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee and chairman of its Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy. He is also a member of the House District Committee.

He began his public career in 1958 as Pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church. Fauntroy will run unopposed on Nov. 2.

### Bill Gray

Congressman Bill Gray of Philadelphia is now serving his second term in the House of Representatives.

As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Gray authored the only new program offered by a freshman Congressman and passed by the Congress in the 20th century.

The congressman remains active through such committees as the Committee on Appropriations, where he serves on the Transportation Committee, the Foreign Operations Subcommittee and the Committee on the District of Columbia, on which he serves as Chairman of the subcommittee on Government Operations, and Metropolitan Affairs. In addition, he is the Vice-chair for the Congressional Black Caucus. Gray's opponent is a Black republican named Milton Street.

### Gus Savage

Illinois Congressman Gus Savage was elected to the House in 1980 as an independent after a career as a journalist and publisher.

Savage was a co-sponsor for the 1981 extension of the Voting Rights Act and also introduced bills to memorialize Joe Louis, provide corporate tax incentives for contracting with minority businesses and free public transportation for the unemployed to seek employment.

He is a member of the House Public Works and Transportation, Small Business and Post Office and Civil Service committees. Savage is running against Kevin Sparks, a Black republican.

### Cardiss Collins

Democratic Congresswoman Cardiss Collins was elected to fill the House seat left



Caucus Incumbents are Seeking Old and New Seats in Congress

vacant by the death of her husband George in 1973. Since that time, Collins has been re-elected four times.

She is the first woman and first Black to chair the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Manpower and Housing, and she sits on the Energy and Commerce Committee, serving on three of its subcommittees.

Collins served as Chairwoman for the Congressional Black Caucus during the 96th Congress, after previously serving as the Caucus Secretary during the 94th Congress and treasurer during the 95th.

In 1975, House Speaker Thomas 'Tip' O'Neill appointed Collins a 'Whip at Large', the first Black and first woman to ever hold that office within the House. Collins' opponent is Dan Cheeks, a Black republican.

### Shirley Chisholm

Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm had the distinction in 1968 of being the first Black woman elected to the House of Representatives. After her election to Congress, she later became the only woman and the

only Black American to sit on the House Rules Committee.

In 1972, Chisholm became the first Black woman to seek the presidency of the United States.

The Brooklyn lawmaker represents the 12th Congressional District in Brooklyn, which includes parts of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brunswick, Brownsville, East New York, and Greenpoint.

Earlier this year, Chisholm announced that she would not seek re-election to Congress. Chisholm would like to pass her seat on to Major Owens, a Black democrat.

### John Conyers

John Conyers, a Detroit Democrat, was re-elected to his ninth term in 1980. A member of the Judiciary Committee, he chairs the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, and is ranking member of the Crime Subcommittee.

Conyers is a principal pusher of the Full employment movement and was an architect of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act, which became law in 1978. He is a leading

critic of federal budget priorities such as the growth of military spending to the expense of domestic human resources programs, the subsidies awarded to business corporations and the failure to overhaul and reform the tax structure. He is also actively involved in civil rights and civil liberties issues, consumer affairs and urban policies.

Conyers is the principal sponsor of legislation to shorten the work week and eliminate compulsory overtime, the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Holiday Bill, and three energy bills to create a federal oil import authority, a public agency to develop and manage oil resources on federal lands and to reimpose price controls on domestic oil.

He also has sponsored legislation to create a national health system, to institute a system of national economic planning and to extend public financing to congressional campaigns. He has also introduced a constitutional amendment to establish a single six year presidential term. Conyers is running unopposed.

### Harold Ford

Tennessee Congressman Harold Ford is currently serving his fourth term in the House of Representatives.

A native of Memphis, Ford served in the Tennessee legislature and was named Majority Whip for the Tennessee House.

Ford, a democrat, is a ranking member of the House Ways and Means Committee. He also serves on the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health and Oversight and is a member of the House Select Committee on Aging.

Ford is active in social and civic affairs in the Memphis community and has increased his margin of victory in each election in his district. He received approximately 75% of the votes in the 1980 primary and was unopposed in the November general election. Ford's opponent is Joseph Crawford, a Black republican.

### Mickey Leland

Currently in his fourth term representing the 18th Congressional District of Texas, Democrat Mickey Leland serves on several important committees.

Leland was elected Chairman of the Subcommittee on Postal Personal and Modernization in June 1980 and also serves on the subcommittees on census and population, Energy and Power, Fossil and Synthetic Fuels, Health and Environment and Manpower, Education and Judiciary.

He also serves on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, the Energy, Commerce and Commerce Committee and the committee on the District of Columbia.

A former state Representative, Leland helped organize the National Black/Hispanic Democratic Coalition which he now co-chairs.

He was a delegate to the 1976 and 1980 Democratic National Convention and serves as chair of the Energy Braintrust of the Congressional Black Caucus. Leland is running against Leon Pickett, a white republican.

### Louis Stokes

In 1968, Louis Stokes, now serving his eighth term in office, was elected congressman of the 21 Congressional District of Ohio. During his first term in Congress, the Democrat served as a member of the Educational and Labor Committee and the House Un-American Activities Committee, which was renamed the House Internal Security Committee.

In his second term of office, he was appointed the first Black member ever to sit on the Appropriations Committee of the House. In 1972, Stokes was elected as Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus. He served two consecutive terms in this office.

In addition, he was elected by the Democratic Caucus to serve on the newly formed Budget Committee of the House. He was re-elected by the Budget Committee twice, serving a total of six years. He is also the Co-Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus Health Braintrust and President of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, the non-profit charitable contribution arm of the group.

In 1976, Stokes was appointed to serve on the Select Committee to conduct an investigation and study into the Death of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. In December of 1978, Stokes completed the investigations and filed them with the House of Representatives 27 volumes of hearings, and final report and Recommendations for Administrative and Legislative reform.

In 1980, Stokes was appointed to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (Ethics Committee). In 1981, the congressman was elected chair of this committee. Stokes' opponent is Alan Shattene, a Black republican.

### Charles Rangel

Charles Rangel is the Democratic incumbent in the House of Representatives from Harlem's 16th District. Rangel was elected to the House in 1970, unseating the controversial Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Rangel is a former assistant U.S. attorney in the Southern District of New York, and has served on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee and the House Judiciary Committee. Rangel is a six term Congressman, who received 96 percent of the vote in 1980 Congressional election. Congressman Rangel faces no opposition in the November elections in his bid to serve a 7th term.

### Harold Washington

Illinois Congressman Harold Washington is a relative newcomer to the House of Representatives. Washington has been a

(Continued on page 6)

## Black Women Unite To Move Forward

By Carolyn Dennis  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Coalition Of One Hundred Black Women during their annual membership drive and reception were urged by D.C. City Councilmember Charlene Drew Jarvis, "to seek even more to become a political voice to be reckoned with in the D.C. political arena."

In a speech delivered to approximately eighty Black women attending the membership drive at Howard University's Dunbarton Campus, Ms. Drew added that "organizations should not expect legislators to do all the work, they should be able to do the administrative research and the ground work" if they are seeking to use the leverage of political offices.

Political involvement and advocacy is the underlying thrust behind this eleven-year-old national Black women organization. And according to the Coalition's president, Diane Flannigan-Montgomery, "Unless you have that political involvement, you have no clout at all in D.C."

The ineffectiveness of Black organizations when dealing with public issues is one of the growing concerns of the Coalition. "If we can learn how to use and develop political leverage then we will be able to make politicians responsive to our needs," explains Ms. Montgomery.

The Coalition of One Hundred Black Women of D.C. has also planned to address the current phenomenon of Black

women as single parents and the issue of Black women getting a bigger piece of the economic pie.

Other problems confronting the Black community which the Coalition will address are, the weakening political voice of Black organizations, women advancing in the economic and professional arena, the "declining state" of the Black family and prison reform for women.

"We are women who want to achieve, will achieve, and want to take some Black people with us."

"Unlike some Black women organizations, we are not about crumpets and tea parties," states Lavonna Perryman Fairfax, Account Executive at WHUR-FM and former president of the Coalition. "We are women who want to achieve, will achieve, and want to take some Black people with us."

"Explaining the method that the Coalition uses in attacking some of problem areas in the Black Community, Ms. Fairfax said that the group "reviews, investigates and disseminates vital in-

formation throughout the community" in an effort to help move Black women into "taking positive action to improve their lifestyles."

"You see," concluded Ms. Fairfax, "Black women are playing a major role, and we should never consider ourselves as being secondary, we have to continue to share our positive energies."

The Coalition Of One Hundred Black Women currently has approximately 3,000 members nationwide with a count of 123 members in the D.C. chapter. Originally formed in 1971 in New York City, the organization now has local chapters throughout the United States.

Professional women between the ages of 22 through 60 make up the larger portion of members, although housewives, students and women with a "social and political agenda" are urged to join.

Coalition program activities are usually open to the public and community participation is stressed. Coalition President Montgomery pointed out that, "although we have only done spot performances thus far, we are seeking to build a continuity of visibility in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan community."

Some of the activities on the Coalition calendar for November are forums on the training of Black women and its relationship to employment status; a special seminar to be held at Howard University's Blackburn Center on per-

(Continued on page 6)

## Blacks Make Gains In SAT Scores

By Haywood McNeil  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Blacks and other minority students have been cited as the main cause for the three point average increase in 1982 SAT scores. This rise in scores is the first increase in 18 years.

Black scores rose by an average of 9 points on the verbal portion of the examination and by 4 points on the math section. Whites gained two points on the verbal and nothing on the math. Therefore, the college board has attributed the overall three point increase to "improvements in minority group scores."

As a group, black students still trailed their white counterparts in 1982 by an average of 103 points on the verbal and 117 on the math on a scale ranging from 20 to 800. But the latest figures released by the New York based group show that this gap, made public for the first time last week, has been narrowing over the last six years.

Combined scores on the two part examination have increased an average of 21 points for blacks since 1976. The average scores of whites have dropped by 17 points.

"As a whole, minorities are making progress in closing the gap that exists between their scores and that of the white majority," said George H. Hanford, president of the College Board.

From 1976 to 1982, the data shows SAT scores for white students declined from 451 to 444 on the verbal part of the test and from 493 to 483 on the math test.

But during the same period, Black scores on the verbal test rose from 332 to 341, while Mexican Americans scores increased from 371 to 377. For Asian Americans, verbal scores dropped from 414 to 398. Puerto Ricans' scores dipped from 364 to 360. On the math test blacks have raised their scores from 354 to 366 over the six year span. Math scores increased by 3 to 6 points for Mexican



Americans, Puerto Ricans and American Indians.

Hanford said that these scores have increased since 1976 even though more minority students have been taking the test, which tends to cause average scores to decline. The percentage increase in students taking the test ranged from 24 percent among Blacks to 97 percent among Asian Americans.

Hanford cautioned, "The disparity between Black and white scores among the nearly 1 million students taking the

exam is still significant and reflects an educational deficit that must be overcome."

Last week's announcement, which showed Black high school students trailing whites by 110 points on the verbal portion and 121 points on the math, was based on an analysis of the 1981 test. Those figures showed that among both races students from families with the least income and education had the lowest scores.

Ann Cleary, Director of Evaluation Services at the University of Iowa, said the new figures may reflect the impact of financial aid programs that over the last 16 years have enabled more low income Blacks to set their sights on a college education.

According to Dean Sherrill, Office of Admissions at Howard University, all comprehensive exams are constructed with a measure of standard deviation; a range of points that gives a general idea of what one scores on these exams. For example, if one were to receive a score of 500 on their verbal test the standard deviation may be set at approximately 50 points, meaning that the students' actual score ranges from up to 525 and as low as 475 due to the fact that these exams are scored and then rounded off to give a "nice even rounded" figure.

"I don't understand all the excitement. We are only talking about three points and any time standard deviation can account for those points," said Sherrill.



# Despite Legislation Aliens Still Exploited

By Valca Valentine  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The high influx of recent aliens to the United States, who are seeking "jobs and opportunity," have led some Washington area job seekers to question the effects of foreign workers on District of Columbia unemployment.

The number of undocumented workers, commonly called "illegal aliens," in the U.S. range from 4 million to 12 million, while the District holds 65 to 70 thousand. Because the entries of the aliens are illegal, an exact account of the population is not available.

While many employers claim that foreign workers, especially undocumented workers, are willing to work under worse conditions for lower pay than Americans, others such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service, charge that such jobs are "attractive to Americans at a time of high unemployment."

William P. Vasquez, Director of the D.C. Office of Latino Affairs, denounced the claim that recent immigrants are taking jobs that American job seekers may desire.

"First, I reject the term illegal aliens, which is used to describe those undocumented workers present in this country," said Vasquez. "These people are victims of political and economic oppression. Everyone (alien) you meet will tell you about an uncle or cousin or wife that was blown away as a result of war and political strife choking the country," Vasquez noted.

"If your life was threatened every single day, wouldn't you want to leave the country?" he asked. He cites the active role of the U.S. in the internal politics of Latin America as a reason for the entry of undocumented workers in the country.

On August 18, the Senate passed the first of U.S. IMMIGRATION LAWS SINCE 1952. The bill grants automatic amnesty to millions of "illegal aliens" who arrived in the country before Jan. 1, 1977 and provisional amnesty to those who were here before Jan. 1, 1980.

The revision of the immigration bill include the following:

- \* Expand the guest worker program
- \* Direct the president to develop within 3 years, a fraud proof system for establishing workers' identity
- \* Set a cap on legal immigration at 425,000 per year
- \* Prohibit amnesty recipients from receiving federal aid benefits for three years
- \* Authorize block grants totaling \$1.4 billion to states with large numbers of aliens to provide emergency care

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the

American Farm Bureau Federation were united with the American Civil Liberties Union and Hispanic organizations such as the League of United Latin American Citizens opposing key sections of the measure.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Farm Bureau Federation were united with the American Civil Liberties Union and Hispanic organizations such as the League of United Latin American Citizens opposing key sections of the measure.

The issuance of "national identity" cards for all workers, which is included in the revisions, was of major concern to organizations.

Sen. Edward Kennedy who led the liberal opposition to the bill, said in a Washington Post interview, "... what started out to be immigration reform has become immigration restriction... that will inevitably be harmful to our country's historic commitment to fair and reasonable immigration policy."

In the past, dishwashers and busboys, salad makers and assistant cooks — the lowest paying restaurant jobs — were held by Blacks. Today, workers from El Salvador, Ethiopia, Brazil, Mexico and other impoverished countries, can be seen working in many of the finest hotels and restaurants in the Washington area.

"Both documented and undocumented workers in this country will take jobs that no Blacks will even consider taking," Vasquez said. "These jobs are the dirtiest, slimiest and most undesirable jobs a person can have."

Employers in and around Washington constantly point to the immigrants' reliability and their reluctance to complain. Most likely, the employers receive less complaints from undocumented workers due to their fear of being reported.

A Howard University student, who asked not to be identified, worked as a busboy in a local cafeteria-style restaurant, where many undocumented workers were employed. HE REJECTS THE BELIEF THAT UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS HAVE NO EFFECTS ON THE STAGGERING UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

"Because illegal aliens will work under exploitive conditions where there is lack of safety regulations and fair wages, they tend to depress the wage scale," he said. "American workers tend to reject exploitation."

"Why would an employer want to hire someone who is going to question him about everything he is asked to do?" he asked. "One day I asked for a weekend off and

my manager okayed it. When I returned, my position had been filled," remembered the Chemistry major.

"When I saw that a Hispanic-looking person had received the job, my manager looked at me and said, 'They don't ask for weekends off,'" the student commented.

Ruth Gomez is an undocumented worker. She left her husband, child and family members in El Salvador in order that she could join her sister Rita, in Prince Georges County. Gomez (fictitious name), who serves as a housekeeper to 3 Black middle income families in Northwest Washington said that she wants to return to her family, but, "must work for the American dollar" so that she and her family "can live a better life."

Petite and soft-spoken, Gomez, who also cleans offices at night, wept as she spoke of her suspended plans to visit her family in El Salvador during the Christmas season. "My mother told me that it would be better to stay here, because the money is needed," Gomez said. "I wish so much to see my family."

El Salvador is one of the most impoverished and smallest countries that make up Central America. The per capita income is \$400. In the past two years, Salvadorans have accounted for 25% of the undocumented workers in D.C.

Hispanic community leaders say that there may be more than 20,000 Salvadorans in the Washington area, half of them undocumented. The greater Salvadoran population lies within Adams-Morgan, Mount Pleasant and Rosslyn.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has issued a \$500,000 campaign, called "Project Jobs," to oust undocumented workers from "quality jobs."

Project Jobs targeted industries in 9 cities in an effort to free jobs that may be attractive to Americans. Although D.C. police had formerly aided the INS in raiding hotels and other places thought to hold aliens, according to William Vasquez, the department has withdrawn its role in any further raid operations.

Vasquez recalled the INS raid of Blackies House of Beef, a popular Washington restaurant, that employed many Salvadorans in low level, low-paying jobs. "About two months ago, they went in and grabbed workers they believed to be undocumented and caused quite a dramatic stir. It almost looked like Poland," he said.

After each raid, the INS notifies local employment agencies of available positions offered by former employers of undocumented workers. But after the raid at Blackies Restaurant, the same undocumented workers, Vasquez said, re-

turned to work at the same restaurant.

When a business seeks to employ a foreign worker legally, it must 1) obtain permission from local and foreign agencies 2) advertise in local newspapers in case a qualified American is interested. If the American is qualified, then he must be hired. Of course, many businesses do not adhere to these regulations.

William Vasquez, a native of New York, defends both documented and undocumented workers in the U.S.

"They are hard working people and I make no apologies for their presence in this country," He continued, "The U.S. is a competitive society under a democratic government and those resources which are available will be employed by businesses."

## Correction

In the October 1, 1982, issue, the Black Civil Servants: Double Dilemma article was written by Stephen K. Copper.

In the October 22, 1982, issue, the Sickle Cell — A New Treatment Devised was written by Sharon Denning.

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## Candidates Face Re-election

(Continued from page 5)

practicing attorney since 1952, having received his J.D. degree from Northwestern University School of Law. From 1954 to 1958 he was assistant City Prosecutor in Chicago and later was an arbitrator for the Illinois Industrial Commission. Washington spent 16 years (1965-1980) in the Illinois State House before running for national office.

In 1980, Washington was elected to Congress, receiving a 95 percent share of the vote. Washington's constituency is Chicago's first district, which includes the South side of the city. Among the committees that Washington serves on include, the Northeast-Midwest Task Force, as well as the Auto Task Force, the House Judiciary, Education and Labor and Government Operations Committees. Washington is unopposed in the November Congressional election.

### Ronald Dellums

Ronald Dellums, a California Democrat, was reelected in 1980 to his 6th term receiving 55 percent of the vote. This was quite a showing considering his district, the eighth district of Oakland, is only 26 percent black. Dellums was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1970. He currently serves as chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia and also chairs the D.C. Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health.

Dellums is the author of the National Health Service Act which has yet to be made into law. This law, according to Dellums, would make comprehensive health care a basic human right and not just a privilege for those with wealth and power. He has reintroduced this Health Service Act in the current session of Congress. Dellums is also an advocate of nuclear arms limitation and has also brought suit to force the withdrawal of American military advisors from El Salvador.

Dellums is expected to have a difficult battle in the November election, according to Tom Cavanaugh, Research Associate at the Joint Center for Political Studies. Cavanaugh said, "that of all the black incumbents, Dellums is the most vulnerable." He is running against Claude Hutchison, a California banker who is financing his own campaign. It is going to be a close race.

### Julian Dixon

Congressman Julian Dixon was elected to the House of Representatives in 1978. Dixon, who is serving his second term, represents California's 28th district which includes Inglewood and Culver City. He was born in Washington, D.C. on August 8th, 1934 and graduated from California State University at Los Angeles. Dixon received his bachelor's degree in political science and later received his law degree from Southwestern University in Los Angeles.

Dixon is a member of the House Appropriations Committee which oversees all allocations of revenue for federal programs and agencies. One of Congressman Dixon's priorities is the U.S.'s relationship with

South Africa, which he views as being supportive of the racist government. He is also concerned with the Sahel Development program in West Africa and the African Development Bank.

Dixon is being opposed by Republican Dave Goerz in the November Congressional race. However, according to Joint Center for Political Studies Research Associate, Tom Cavanaugh, Dixon should have no trouble returning to his seat in the House.

### Parren Mitchell

Parren Mitchell, Democratic Congressman from Baltimore's 7th district, has served in the House for 11 years. The six term House member has previously served as a member of the House Budget Committee, vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Defense Production and chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC).

Presently, Mitchell serves as chair of the House Small Business Committee, as well as chair of the subcommittee on Housing, Minority Enterprise and Economic Development of the CBC. He is also a ranking member of the Joint Economic Committee.

Mitchell has been a strong proponent of minority enterprise and consumer protection. In 1978, he introduced legislation that required federal contractors to illuminate their goals for awarding contracts to minority contractors. This law provides for greater minority participation in the securing of federal contracts.

Congressman Mitchell's opponent in the November election is Republican Lenora Jones. However, Mitchell, who received 88 percent of the vote in 1980, "Appears in no danger of being upset," according to Cavanaugh.

### Augustus Hawkins

Augustus Hawkins has served 10 terms in the House, more than any other black incumbent. Hawkins is a veteran lawmaker having served in the California Assembly prior to being elected to the House. In the California Assembly, Hawkins personally authored more than 100 bills, ranging from minimum wage legislation for women to low cost housing programs.

Hawkins is the co-author of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Bill as well as the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). Other bills that Hawkins authored include the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (1977) and Pregnancy Disability Act (1978).

Hawkins, who represents the 19th Congressional district of California which includes portions of Los Angeles, received 86 percent of the vote in 1980. His opponent, Republican Milton Mackaige, said Cavanaugh, "Poses no threat to pull off an upset victory."

### Mervyn Dymally

Democratic Congressman Mervyn Dymally was elected to the House in 1980, garnering 64 percent of the vote. Prior to his election to the House, Dymally was elected to the California State Legislature in 1962. In 1960, he was elected to the California

Senate and served for eight years. While in the Senate, Dymally consistently won the praise of environmentalists, women and civil rights groups. In 1975, Dymally became Lieutenant Governor of California. According to reliable sources, he is not expected to have any difficulty with his Republican opponent, Henry Minton, in the November election.

### George Crockett

George Crockett, the Detroit Democrat, was elected to the House in 1980 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Charles Diggs. Crockett spent his undergraduate years at Morehouse College and received his law degree from the University of Michigan. He practiced law for a while in his home state of Florida. He is the first black lawyer to be appointed to a position in the Labor Department, and was a specialist on employee lawsuits under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Crockett served for twelve years as judge on the Records Court in the state of Michigan. When elected to Congress in 1980, he received 91 percent of the vote. Crockett is opposed by Republican candidate, Letty Gupta.

## Black Women Unite

(Continued from page 5)

sonal image improvement; and a Political Action Committee meeting which will be held on November 16th.

Coalition members will also participate at the NAACP's Annual Freedom Fund Dinner on November 19th. Tickets for the dinner may be obtained from the Coalition. Alice T. David, chairperson for the D.C. Commission for Women and the Reverend Ernest Gibson, community activist known for his volunteer work at Lorton will receive public service awards at the affair.

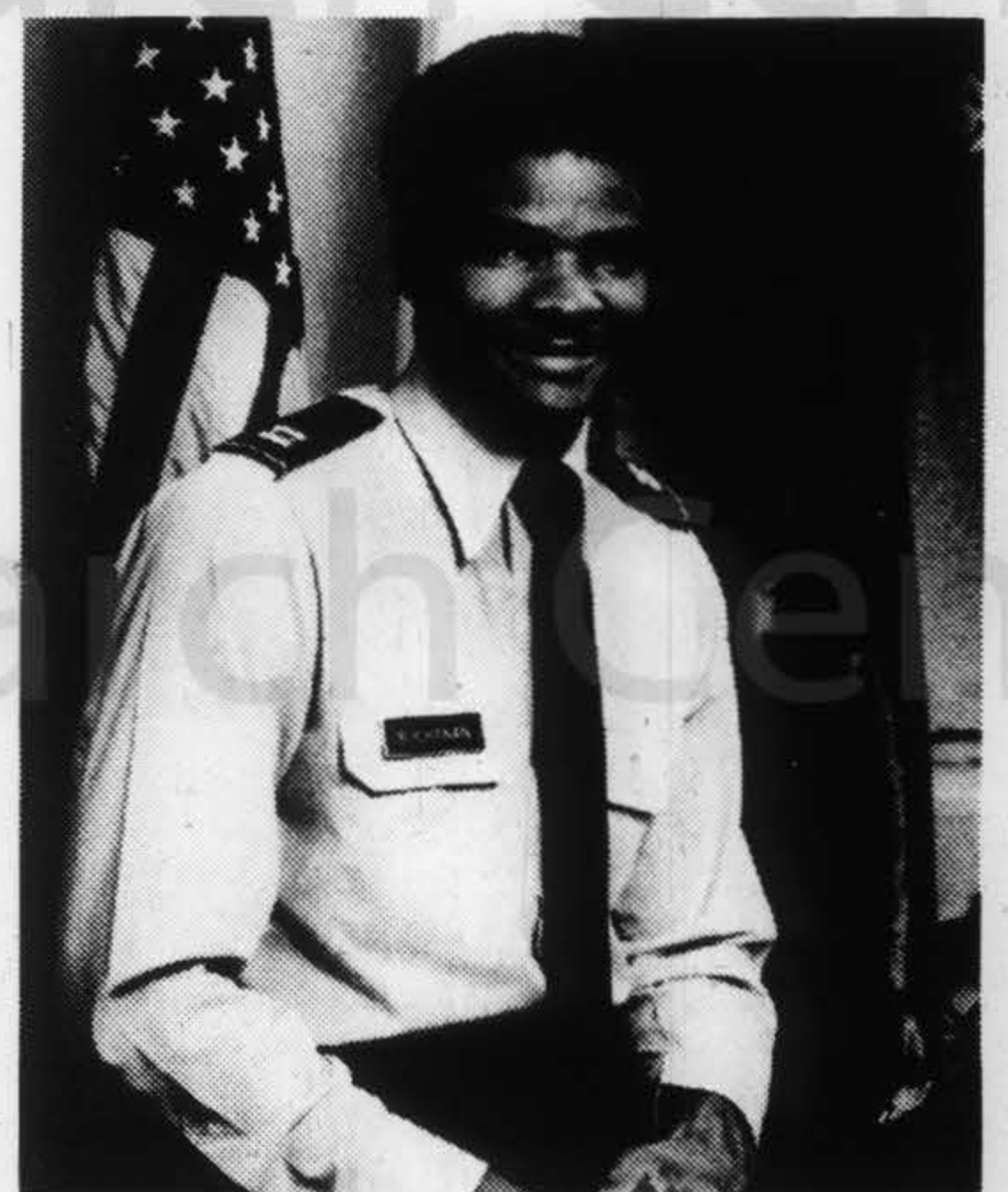
The Coalition has also raised funds for D.C. school children in the Arts and Culture area. The money was used to buy necessary supplies for the students to create a mural depicting the lifestyles of the Caribbean which was displayed at the Kennedy Center. Another Past Coalition activity was Blues festival last March which sponsored blues artists who performed in the Smithsonian's Bard Auditorium.

Individuals wishing to join the D.C. chapter of The Coalition of One Hundred Black Women should contact Julie Dade at 484-3128. Ms. Dade who is second vice-president indicates that "given the number of phone calls requesting applications, I'm sure we will reach 200 by January 1983."

Community and student participation in the Coalition was stressed by Ms. Fairfax, who said, "The organization is an excellent vehicle for role models." "We are not an elitist organization. Remembering roots at all cost is the thrust of the organization."

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# Op-Ed

## Struggles To Remember

(Continued from page 8)

On the future of the African struggle against imperialism, Malcolm confidently predicted, *Time is on the side of the Africans against exploitation and oppression and they will win.*

### On Education and Women

What would Malcolm X's reaction be to the Reagan Administration's cuts in student aid, which makes Afro-American access to education even more difficult?

One of Malcolm X's favorite quotes was from Frederick Douglass. Power, assured Douglas, *concedes nothing without a demand. It never has and never will.* Malcolm would probably view the Reagan cuts as a natural and predictable consequence of the lack of Afro-American student pressure and activism.

Malcolm could not over-emphasize the importance of education. *Education is first,* he stressed a month before he was killed.

Education is the first step towards solving any problem that exists anywhere on this earth which involves people who are oppressed.

As a rule, he continued, *the oppressed people lack education, and this has affected their ability to cope with their own problem themselves. And their inability to cope with their own problem, Malcolm went on, places them at the mercy of someone else who's supposed to come up with a solution for their problem, but who can't—without a conflict of interests.*

*It's only when the masses of people can approach their own problem, he concluded, that their problem will be solved.*

The third article of the OAU 's first constitution succinctly summed up Malcolm's position on the importance of education: *Education is our passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs only to the people who*

*prepare for it today.*

An important new dimension was added to Malcolm's concern for education after his second, 18-week tour abroad in 1964. In a filmed interview in Paris on his way back to the States, Malcolm recounted:

One thing that I became aware of in my traveling recently through Africa and the Middle East, in every country you go to, usually the degree of progress can never be separated from the woman. If you're in a country that's progressive, the woman is progressive. If you're in a country that reflects the consciousness toward the importance of education, it's because the woman is aware of the importance of education.

But in every backward country you'll find the women are backward, and in every country where education is not stressed it's because the women don't have education. So one of the things I became thoroughly convinced on in my recent travels is the

importance of giving freedom to the woman, giving her education, and giving her the incentive to get out there and put that same spirit and understanding in her children.

And I frankly am proud of the contribution that our women have made in the struggle for freedom and I'm one person who's for giving them all of the leeway possible because they've made a greater contribution than many of us men.

An African proverb that Malcolm liked to quote went: *Educate a man and you educate an individual. Educate a woman and you educate an entire family.*

Paul Lee, Sophomore, School of Communications

## Letters . . . Shall Justice Prevail at H.U.?

Dear Dr. Cheek,

My association with Howard University as a student, an alumnus, and an employee has been the great love of my life. Howard University has never been just another place to go to school or to work. Howard University has always been a special place for me. It is because of the love and respect I have for both you and this institution that I have endured psychological anxiety, professional agony and personal abuse in the Office of the General Counsel. However, there comes a time in every man's life when he must stand face to face with his own conscience, with his own belief and his own integrity. That time has come for me.

I am writing this letter to outline the grievance that I have against Mr. Dorsey E. Lane and to request a fair and impartial hearing. I realize that I am "engaged on a Special Contract basis outside of the usual employment practices and provisions of the University as reflected in its regulations and manuals." I also realize that I serve at the "Pleasure of the President of Howard University." While the General Counsel may argue that I have no rights to a hearing, a decent respect for the integrity of this institution should compel a hearing. My respect, loyalty and love for you and Howard University dictates that I make such a request in an attempt to secure an in-house administrative remedy to a situation which I believe reflects adversely on this institution. I do not make this request lightly or frivolously. I understand the seriousness of the charges and the implication of my actions. I have attempted on several occasions in written memorandum and in meetings with the General Counsel to resolve this situation. My appeals have been ignored or treated with contempt.

Mr. Dorsey E. Lane has engaged in sex discrimination in his capacity as General Counsel of Howard University, by awarding employment opportunities and benefits to female employees with whom he shares a special relationship. A review of the following facts would lead reasonable and prudent men and women to conclude that a pattern and practice of sex discrimination, nepotism and favoritism exists in the Office of the General Counsel.

Mr. Dorsey E. Lane has engaged in employment in the Office of the General Counsel Ms. Debra Jackson, his niece, as a "para-legal associate." Ms. Jackson has engaged in drafting clauses in contracts, allegedly representing the University in front of administrative agencies and it could be alleged that she has given legal advice. Ms. Jackson was suspended for academic deficiencies from the Howard University School of Law. It is clear that the status she enjoys in this Office is based on her family ties with the General Counsel.

Mr. Dorsey E. Lane has promoted Ms. Wyatt-Hammond, his former legal assistant to the position of Assistant General Counsel. The only basis for this promotion was

the fact that she finally passed the District of Columbia Bar exam after seven years of trying. While I can applaud her for her tenacity, I was never given the opportunity to apply for the position. In addition to that, I walked into this Office as a member of the bar and I am presently a member of two bars. Mr. Lane informed me on April 26, 1982 that I would never become an Assistant General Counsel. Hence, I have been precluded in perpetuity from any advancement in the Office of the General Counsel. It must also be noted that Mr. William Scott, the present Legal Assistant to the General Counsel, is employed on a Special Contract while Ms. Wyatt-Hammond was employed on a regular appointment in the same position. Mr. Scott has also been denied other employment opportunities that were provided to Ms. Wyatt-Hammond when the position was occupied by her.

However, the most offensive conduct engaged in by Mr. Dorsey E. Lane relates to the employment opportunities and benefits bestowed upon Ms. Brenda Davillier Williams. Ms. Williams came to the University in January 1978 as a Secretary in the Office of the General Counsel. She possessed a high school diploma and a certificate from the Washington School for Secretaries. A profile of her employment history is remarkable. Her salary is as follows:

1978	January	\$11,500.00
1978	June	13,400.00
1978	December	18,600.00
1979	December	22,100.00
1980	December	25,400.00
1981	December	29,400.00
1982	January	31,000.00

Ms. Brenda Davillier Williams has received approximately \$20,000 worth of pay increases in four years.

What services could one without legal training perform for the General Counsel that would merit such increases?

What corresponding academic degrees related to the field of law did she acquire to justify such increases?

What reasonable justification exists to qualify her to be compensated at a higher level than a graduate of the Howard University School of Law or a member of two bars?

What is the nature of the services she provides for the General Counsel of Howard University that entitles her to receive such a salary?

I submit, Mr. President, that the answers to those questions can be found in the contents of two documents filed in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds for Montgomery County, Maryland.

The first document is a deed made on the 18th day of November 1980, between Georgian Colonies Development Company and Brenda Davillier Williams. The deed grants Ms. Williams ownership in fee simple of a certain condominium unit in Montgomery County for \$99,205.00.

The second document is a Deed of Trust made the 18th day of November 1980 among the Grantor, Brenda Davillier Williams and Dorsey Edward Lane. A portion of the document reads as follows:

*"The said Dorsey Edward Lane joins herein as co-borrower for the purpose of obligating himself as a principal on this loan, agreeing to all terms and conditions hereof in the same manner as if he were the owner of said property. The said Dorsey Edward Lane agrees to be equally liable with Brenda Davillier Williams for all payments set forth herein."*

The Deed of Trust is for \$79,300.00, the last payment to be paid on the first of December 2010. The difference in value cited on the Deed and the amount of the Deed of Trust is approximately \$20,000, which could indicate a cash down payment of 20%, the usual rate in such a transaction.

While I am sure that the General Counsel and others may argue that this is a personal affair, I submit that a fair and impartial review of the totality of the conduct between the General Counsel and his Special Assistant, provides a spectacle too clear to be either forgotten or mistaken.

Ms. Williams is not required to fill out either time sheets or assignment sheets, yet other members of the staff are required to do so.

Ms. Williams may come and go as she pleases.

Ms. Williams is not subject to the arbitrary rules and regulations enforced by the General Counsel.

When the Office of the General Counsel, which is entrusted with the affirmative duty to ensure that not only legality but fairness is enforced at this institution, becomes the prime violator of the law, then the character and integrity of the University is damaged.

I have petitioned and pleaded my case to the General Counsel concerning these issues. I have reached the conclusion that fairness, equity and justice do not exist in the administration of the Office of the General Counsel. I have attached for review documents relating to my request.

In conclusion, Mr. President, may I state that I find no great joy or even pain in doing what I have done. I feel numb. However, my conscience is clear for I know that "I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course, and I have kept the faith."

I know that there is a just God in heaven and that fairness and integrity reside in both the person and the office of the President of Howard University.

Sincerely,

Michael Harris

## Howard Man: Where Are You?

By

Harriette Cole, Senior,  
College of Liberal Arts

Last week's Hilltop editorial virtually condemned the very substance of the black woman who tries to succeed in American society. "Black Chess Kings and Queens" intimated that it is the black woman herself who instead of uplifting the black man by complementing his endeavors, has stepped on him by pursuing her own.

But this whole idea must be questioned especially on Howard University's campus where many black males suffering from a number of identity crises, consciously inhibit the black woman's every move toward unity in the male/female relationship.

Too often Howard women share bizarre stories—sad, happy, tragic, and indifferent—about those incredible wonders, namely Howard men. Women, who seemingly should find no difficulty in making good catches and keeping them baited, constantly complain about some conniving pretty fishes' attempts to steal their prizes. Every day, but especially on warm, sunny Fridays do women (many whom no one ever dreamed even glanced in a man's direction)

To the Editor:

The Ladies of Alpha Chapter, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc., feel slighted because of our nonrepresentation in the Geek Show photo layout of your October 22, 1982 edition of *The Hilltop*. Why were all the other members of Pan-Hell pictured and not us, or is Zeta Phi Beta no longer a member of the council? Someone tell us now, please, and save us from our ignorance! Maybe we are out of Pan-Hell now and Groove Phi Groove is in? Well?

Perhaps we were not pictured due to circumstances beyond anyone's control. Perhaps — JUST MAYBE — the photographer had problems with the shutter when we came on, or maybe he or she was just so awestruck by our show that he or she forgot to take any pictures. Funny that the shutter suddenly began to work after we were off, isn't it?

Were the negatives damaged in some way?

Whatever the excuse is this time, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc., refuses to accept it, for this "passing us by" has happened once too often and we have remained silent about it. But not anymore. Our organization has worked as hard as any other for the betterment of the Howard community and the surrounding area, and we deserve better treatment? We certainly worked hard for the Geek Show and if all participants could not have been pictured, then none should have been pictured at all.

What's that? You say that you did not have enough room for us in your layout? So what about the two pictures of Alpha Phi Alpha and Omega Psi Phi?

What's that? You say that Alpha Phi Alpha and Omega Psi Phi won in the show? So what about the one picture of Delta Sigma Theta? They won, also. Why not have two pictures of them?

Please be consistent, and by that we do not mean for you to consistently ignore Zeta. For Zeta to be ignored is often worse than the badmouthing we may have received on Howard's campus. In other words, give us some press. The "meow" and "black umbrellas pop (ping) open" is not an adequate representation of this most worthy organization.

We would appreciate a formal apology for this oversight in your paper, and with all immediate speed.

Sincerely,

Sakina L. Reynolds  
Epistoleus  
Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.

discuss their latest disasters and miracles while crossing the yard en route to class. When these innocent and sometimes no so innocent females begin to cut class, lose weight, fail exams, and become drop-outs, something must be done. That virtually unattainable something may best be realized in an identification of these incorrigible male creatures with respect to their social roles. Although probably a fruitless effort since women will continue in memoriam to make blind mate selections, such a categorization may prove quite helpful. So, bearing in mind that men, as members of the same sex, do possess several basic similarities, one can fairly accurately distinguish them as either the status seeker, the user, the flirt, the wimp, the mama's boy, or the Man.

Now the status seeker certainly should be no shock to most Howard women. This man, desirable to those who thrive on being the center of attention, directs his energies solely to the promotion of his upward mobility on his peers' social ladder. To do this, he strategically selects popular women to flout on the yard. They must be either pretty, fashionable, intelligent, or simply all of the above. In fact, without these requirements, the only plain and homely type who can possibly stand a chance at his attention is a female with strong political connections. If she happens to be the daughter of his teacher or his dean, the daughter of a wealthy generous father, a good essayist or researcher, she miraculously becomes desirable, maintaining top billing over many of the more physically attractive women on campus. She, like the others in his train, meets with the best of luck. Her popular date smoothers her with charm (at least while they are in public) and treats her as if she truly represents the best female Howard has to offer. Yet, very seldom does she, or any of his other conquests, find his heart. At this point, he really has no heart at all, since he strives for popularity, not commitment. When his present "dream girl" turns stale in the public eye, he must quickly move on to more socially appealing game. For an exciting fling, however, this status seeker provides an ideal companion.

Unlike the status seeker, the user has different motives in his social quest. Women of all kinds have the opportunity of becoming his date; however, they seldom become much more than that. Sneaky, deceptive, cold, and treacherous best describe this male type. Like the status seeker who may have an entourage of women for display, the user also has a full house, only his house is filled very differently. One unlucky lady may live at Sutton Plaza, another at Bethune, Meridian, or the Quad. Still others may be those suburban apartment dwellers to whom he can turn for cover when several of his campus mates discover each other in the middle of the night. The user's glory lies in his power of manipulation. When things begin to explode and reach beyond his control, he simply adopts a new set of toys with whom he can play. Rather than being concerned with public opinion, then, the user devotes his concentration in fulfilling his physical desires.

Wandering across campus, he paints a rather awkward picture. Usually dressed in polyester, ankle-length pants, quanna shirts, or some other out-dated designs, he sticks out as a social anachronism. Sometimes he may fool his observer who may mistake him for popular prey if he is clad in the latest contemporary fashions. Just as with the status seeker who focuses so much of his attention on appearance, a female, using this as her fundamental basis for judgment, will meet with shock if she ever sees beyond his exterior. Unfortunately, the wimp has a serious problem which hinders his very functioning on campus: he has no sense of self. For this reason, he finds great difficulty even in dressing himself each morning. Socially, he appears estranged and lost in his own little glassed-in world, afraid of the unapproachable figures which loom in his midst. To step into the world of people, and women especially, he must align himself with the popular males. He is unable to stand alone. Hoping desperately to gain some useful pointers about Howard social life, the wimp patterns his every move by that of his popular model.

Obviously, this determined act of imitation must prove futile. The wimp, having no backbone at all, seldom maintains any substantive relationship. After all, who wants a carbon copy who dares to be inferior to the original? Appropriately then, whenever this pitiful excuse for a man does secure an attractive date, he usually finds his mentor stealing her from his midst. For the woman who loves a challenge, however, the wimp serves as the perfect companion. With unlimited time, boundless energy, and overflowing dedication, someone (who—none can say) may be able to help the wimp mold a character for himself to replace the void that presently exists.

The woman who finds herself stuck with the mama's boy should feel no more enthused than the one coupled with the wimp. At least with the wimp, the female has a voice.

With all due respect, one must note that the mama's boy provides his female friend with attention. Also, he is known to stick with only one or two regular dates. These two positive qualities, however, weigh considerably less than his frightfully unbalanced scale of demands. The mama's boy literally wants everything from his girlfriend. Spoiled considerably while at home, he searched, during his entire stay at Howard, for someone to duplicate his mother's kind treatment. If his partner never cooked, cleaned, massaged, or babied before, she will now if she intends to keep her man. The mama's boy's innate characteristics consist of arrogance, helplessness, and tactlessness. As he verbally abused his mother, who loved him so dearly, in the past, so will he abuse his girlfriend in the present. If he ever begins to exercise his psychological powers of persuasion on other women, his girlfriend should expect trouble. The mama's boy's energies know no limits as long as he receives the required attention. His only drawback to being profligate will, fortunately, be his conscience. If his mama taught him nothing else, she taught him to be moral—meaning to never "fool around." For the woman willing to erase her identity (something most women inadvertently do anyway) in order to complement her boyfriend's, the mama's boy is up "for grabs."

The type that women wish were up "for grabs," of course is the Man. Little need to be said about him, except that he stands for all that the others do not. The Man represents the epitome of a Howard woman's dream. Like an "A" on a comprehensive exam, though, he rarely surfaces. This Man, as expected, dates only one female at a time, treating her with the utmost respect. Even if he does occasionally wander off, somehow enticed by an alluring female distraction, his true love will not suspect. Never does the Man parade across the yard with the intention of stirring jealousy in his partner; he requires no petty social self-assurance. The Man naturally maintains an aura of dignity and refinement. For all those curious about how he manages to hold the status for which his contemporaries search, the answer is simple: status seeks him, not vice versa. The Man, also called "the marriageable type," believes in developing a close working relationship with his companion. Because he never questions his stable identity, he feels free to express his most secret thoughts to his female friend. Unlike the others, the Man searches for love, since he already has won respect on the yard. Thus, the Man, selects his date on the basis of a long-term commitment. His dedication to school and work do not allow for idle power plays; therefore, the Man hopes to complement his life with a relationship which will blossom into much more than a fanciful fling.

With these six choices, now the Howard woman can make a more educated selection. Be he the status seeker, the user, the flirt, the wimp, the mama's boy, or the Man, this female's date should at least be recognizable. This may seem inadequate consolation, but it may reduce the Friday afternoon sob stories. True, the pool of Howard women aimlessly floundering about in search of desirable men will decrease very little in size. Those in the pool, however, will not be able to cry about their blind naivete, because they have the facts before them.

So, black men, before you so quickly degrade your black women, please evaluate yourselves to determine how you are complementing the black male/female relationship.

## The Hilltop

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The Hilltop encourages its readers to respond each week by submitting "Letters to the Editor."

In order for us to work more effectively for you and to cover more issues impacting Howard University and its community, we have to hear from you. Letters to the Editor are due every Monday at 5:00 p.m. They should be typed and double-spaced.

To the Ladies of Alpha Chapter, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.

Speaking on behalf of The Hilltop, I apologize for the exclusion of your appearance in the Greek photo collage which ran in the "Homecoming" edition of The Hilltop.

We acknowledge your existence and input on the campus of Howard University. You work as an integral and important organization, promoting excellence in sisterhood.

We hope you will accept this token, and continue to engage in the friendly relationship between your sorority and The Hilltop

Respectfully,

Janice McKnight  
Editor-in-Chief



# The Hilltop Contemporary

## Homecoming82, Looking Back Part I

### Nasty, But Cool

By Danielle L. Ricks  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Did you ever want to meet a nasty girl dressed in black leather bikini bottoms and a camisole? Well, if you haven't already seen her, you missed your calling, because one such girl appeared at Cramton Auditorium on Saturday, October 23 as part of the Homecoming events.

No, she wasn't a strip-tease act, although you could say she fell just short of that. She was Vanity, namesake of the new group on the Warner Brothers label, "Vanity 6".

"Vanity 6" appeared as the opening act for the "Time," who share with "Vanity 6" the fortune of being the brainchildren of composer/producer Prince, also a member of the Warner Brothers family.

Singing songs from their latest album, the group opens up by seducing their audience on stage, as on the album to songs as "Bite the Beat," "He's So Dull," and their latest chart climber, "Nasty Girls".

of Vanity, they seemed over-shadowed and thus appeared dull.

Overall, the act went well, but the group could improve its on-stage appeal if they extend their choreography and play a bit longer, as they performed for only 20 minutes. Somehow we felt cheated of their talents.

"Time," on the other hand, gave us just what we came for, a dazzling show. Playing a song from their first album, "Get it Up," the "Time" did just that, walked out on stage and got people to get up out of their seats and jam.

The "Time" is a unique stage act. The group, headed by lead singer, Morris Day, goes through a series of dramatic moves and facial expressions, all timed to the beat, all done to exemplify the meaning of the group, being cool.

"Time" also expressed their coolness through their dramatic stage act. There is the gentleman with the mirror, who



Time's Morris Day being cool, nasty, and 'body loose.'

—Photo by Garland "Magic" Stillwell

The group, consisting of three girls, all under 21, dressed in spiked heels and body-revealing teddy-bear underwear bumped and grinded to the music as the crowd went wild at the group's boldness.

Vanity, the lead singer for the group, came off as a great performer. Through an array of exotic facial gestures and sensual body moves, she worked the stage and the audience to sheer excitement.

The other two vocalists, Brenda and Susan, were less energetic and may do well to take up playing an instrument to add to the excitement of their stage performance. Not taking anything away from them, they too are good performers, but in light of the performance

assists Day in making sure not a hair is out of place (you can't be cool with your "do" out of place) by placing at his disposal a huge looking glass for him to gaze into and perfect himself.

Later, the gentleman brings out a table, two chairs, two wine glasses, and a bottle of wine. The stage is set for romance, all that's missing is the girl, as Day croons to a song about the hardships of being lonely.

To the rescue is the gentleman who picks a young lady from the audience, Judy Lassitar, a sophomore at Howard to join Day in a romantic interlude. The two talk, the wine is poured, and the effect is enchanting. You hear someone whisper, "He's so cool."

## Just Like Old Times

Jazz music, spats, and strands of pearls, we are back in segregated Washington, D.C. jiving to the mellow sounds of the blues. We are back at the Crystal Caverns.

D.C. was once the showplace for many local and nationally renowned musicians. Many of these artists coming out of the 30's, 40's and 50's were known to be frequent appearances at the Crystal Caverns, a nightclub located in Northwest, which served as a stepping-stone for many beginning talents.

In the spirit of the old-time nightclub, Susan Clark, a student here at Howard, attempted a night of nostalgia in a recreation of the Crystal Caverns.

The atmosphere is dark, smoke filling the air, candles are flickering, wine

glasses everywhere. People are dancing, hands waving, fingers popping, and the mood is groovy.

The songs we hear are mellow and sweet, mostly everyone is swaying back and forth to the beat. Is that that girl Kim? Isn't she in my class? No, it can't be, that's someone out of the past.

The hat-check girl greets you at the door. "Check your coat, sir?", she asks, you reply "of course you may, sure." You push your way over to a black stool at the bar and order a drink while wondering where the entertainers are.

A glance across the room and what is that there? A red spot light, you're in focus, there are the musicians over there. The Silk Satans, playing music so

(Continued on page 11)

## "Ashes & Embers"

By Tricia Kinch  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Gerima is an associate professor in the Howard University School of Communications Department of Radio, Television and Film. He came to Howard in 1975 after receiving his Masters in Fine Arts from U.C.L.A. The School of Communications will hold a reception to honor Gerima on November 1.

To Gerima, winning the Grand Prix means very little when compared to his challenges and goals as a black independent filmmaker. Gerima says the success of his first two films, "Bush Mama" and "Harvest: 3,000 Years" would have signalled a different path for him if he would have been a traditional white male filmmaker or a sell-out.

"I would have been a good candidate. I was trained to make spectacle, exploitation films. What is missing now is some sensitive discussion about the reality of human beings now in the world. These are the choices I have made. A lot of people would have to really know, one, I have been here, and two, I am not alone," says Gerima, referring to approximately two-hundred and fifty, independent, black, men and women filmmakers.

"Film has a better capacity to rejuvenate humanity—spiritually and visually. Film is a very powerful weapon. It is used now to pacify people to keep the intellect of human beings lower and lower. My interest is—you could poke humanity's intellect with speed of light which is motion picture that has a very inherent sight and sound power to get to the nerve center of human beings. Since film is dangerous, it could be used against humanity. My interest is to debate, dialogue—to aesthetically grow in filmmaking. So I am not just making films but I'm also interested in challenging the film structure, the film texture, the way film looks."

He says he does not care for film competition because of the generally biased structure of the European film screening committees. However, when he is "invited" to enter his films he will do so, as in the case of "Ashes and Embers." Gerima has also been invited to show "Ashes and Embers" at the Berlin Film Festival.

"I'm more critical of my generation. We can do better, but we are doing less. I'm not satisfied with Howard. I'm not satisfied with Africa. I'm not satisfied with everything we're doing because we could do better. We should never be satisfied in the things we're doing because we could do better now with the resources we have. We have more consciousness. We have more links..." Gerima says.

Gerima and Positive Productions, Inc., a community-based film collective submit that there is a need and a demand for films such as "Ashes and Embers." But due to the censorship and neglect of the established film industry, the community has little or no access to "socially relevant" films. To counter this situation, they have run the Independent Film Series, 1982, which presented films made by Black filmmakers, with an emphasis on the works of Gerima.

"Ashes and Embers" is the last film of the series. It will play Saturday and Sunday at the Tacoma Park Theatre, 4th and Butternut. Showtimes are 3:30, 6:00 and 9:30 pm.

Further information can be obtained by calling 529-0220.

"Ashes and Embers," the latest film by Haile Gerima will open its second D.C. showing this weekend after winning the prestigious Grand Prix at the Portuguese International Film Festival. Gerima is the first filmmaker to win the Grand Prix twice in the history of the festival. "Harvest: 3000 Years" by Gerima was awarded the Grand Prix in 1976.



Scenes from "Ashes and Embers." John Anderson as Ned Charles with girlfriend (Cathy Flewellen). Left: Grandma (Evelyn Blackwell). Right: Anderson in flashback—the past is his strength.

Positive Productions was organized as a result of the collectively owned film, "The Wilmington 10, U.S.A." This non-profit organization has also brought filmmakers from Mozambique to show their films; put together the first Third World Film Conference, jointly with Howard; and participated in the first Paul Robeson Film Festival.

Mypheduh Films, Inc., is Gerima's personal company designed to enable him to make and distribute his films. He says it is his dream that has long been in the making through the success of his films in the Black community. Even though money or "success" would probably increase dramatically if Gerima abandoned his principles, he remains steadfast to his goal of being a black independent filmmaker. He relies on himself and the Black Community.

"I don't have much capital, but my films are my capital and they distribute very well in the Black community," says Gerima.

According to Gerima, "Ashes and Embers" will soon be shown in New York for two weeks. This will be a trial for his aspirations as his own distributor.

Gerima's films and his philosophy place particular emphasis on paying tribute to ancestors and living up to the challenges and responsibilities that he believes Black people have today.

"This film, 'Ashes and Embers' is about a person who has to make some profound linkages to the past but is confronted with confusing sounds and reality," says Gerima explaining the reason for the technique used in the opening scenes.

"Ashes and Embers" documents the alienation and frustration experienced by many Black Viet Nam veterans. Gerima ventures to express a different response and challenge to the "plight" of the Black Viet Nam vet.

"In the beginning Ned Charles is in a confusion—a cage," says Gerima. He uses flashbacks from past to present and America to Viet Nam to express necessary links that Ned Charles needed to resolve his confusion and frustration.

"The past he has makes him a stronger person, when he is finally right to make the decision to walk away from self-destruction. Grandma (Evelyn A. Blackwell) symbolizes the past—the chain. She is the total representation of African heritage in America," says Gerima.

Grandma expresses Gerima's belief that Blacks are better off than our ancestors and we owe it to them, ourselves, and our children to struggle—to use the resources available to us to change and to grow.

"The present boring narrative of Hollywood cinema does not help me as a

filmmaker who wants to say these things. So I have to explore. I'm not sure if I'm succeeding. It is up to the audience to tell me. But I have the responsibility not only to say what I feel but to also grow and advance and transform the medium I speak through."

"Ashes and Embers" also compares and contrasts Washington, D.C., which symbolizes America's power and oppression; Los Angeles, where dream America is manufactured; and the rural countryside (the land owned by Grandma.)

When asked about the character of Liza Jane, Gerima acknowledges that he had a problem with the development of Liza Jane.

"I wanted to create a character who is politically active but at the same time who lacks the emotion. I wanted a black woman with brains who is intellectually advanced but who cannot deal with a certain problem. My experience is that a whole lot of black women—their consciousness is higher than black men."

"This is my own value judgment. I felt that consciousness is alienating more and more black women. I wanted to put the consciously developed black woman in a box next to a brother just out of Viet Nam and I wanted her to deal with that hot potato. Now it has a lot to do with my failure to develop her character. It is nobody's fault. It is my own personal deficiency in developing the character."

"The Grandma worked for example because I have a certain emphasis about grandparents. She was more grounded for me in the early stages of the script. Ned Charles is more grounded for me because he is a character I have been working for over ten years out of the certain experiences of brothers I've met since I've come to this country. I myself, I'm in it. It is easy for me to see my confusion, my own alienation."

Gerima uses the posters of Malcolm X, Lumumba, and other historical black leaders to put across another message.

"The posters are positive statues that are very important for me to move in and out of my relationship with human beings. Our scenery and set ups should always have ancestors in it. It's a very important reminder."

Since the film is about past warriors symbolized by grandma—they were important to be around here and there to remind us there are larger sacrifices compared to what is asked of us."

Another statement Gerima makes through "Ashes and Embers" the study group and their discussion within the film to say that Black people must dialogue.

"The issue is, more than anybody, Black people in the world have to study—in groups, if you can. You cannot say you are a mother and not study with your children; you cannot be a teacher and not study with your students; you can not be a student and not study with your grandparents. To me at all levels there should be a schooling of our realities because we are the most susceptible people to be destroyed on this planet."

OCT. 30 & 31—ASHES AND EMBERS (Haile Gerima, 120 min., Color, 1982) An encore premiere in D.C. The episodic story of a struggling Black Viet Nam War veteran, taking us back and forth between past and present, rural and urban, and the east and west coasts, in a remarkable tale of transformation and strength. (3:30, 6:00 & 9:30 PM)

For further information, contact: 529-0220.

## Matiwilda Dobbs Opens Concert Series

By Robert A. Edwards  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The internationally acclaimed voice of Howard University Professor of Voice Matiwilda Dobbs was showcased in a solo concert this past Sunday in Rankin Memorial Chapel.

Accompanied by pianist Clyde Parker, Dobbs elegantly performed to a near capacity audience in one of several concerts in a Faculty Concert Series.

The concerts in this series are dedicated to the memory of Hazel Harrison (1883-1969), first internationally celebrated Black American concert pianist, and member of the Howard University Piano Faculty.

Entering in a sparkling red gown, Dobbs exemplified the professional opera singer. Standing with regal posture, and demonstrating masterful breathing techniques, Dobbs' voice rang throughout the chapel.

The concert, sponsored by the College of Fine Arts Department of Music, consisted of six segments. Works by Bach, Brahms, Gounod, Turina, Floyd, and Nickerson were performed.

Although the majority of the concert was performed in German and Spanish, translation sheets were included with each program.

"The translations weren't necessary," said Janice Jamison, a 1975 graduate of Howard's College of Fine Arts. "Voices like that are certainly universal," she added.

Dobbs, a native of Atlanta, Georgia began her formal voice training at the age of 17 in Spelman College. Upon graduation, Miss Dobbs traveled to New



Matiwilda Dobbs in concert; first in a series of H.U. faculty events.

Photo by James Talbert

York to study with the famed Lotte Leonard, and was later granted scholarships to the Opera Workshop at the Berkshire Music Center in Tanglewood and at the Mannes Music School.

Fellowships were also granted allowing her to study abroad in Paris and Spain.

After her studies, Miss Dobbs went on to win many awards including first prize at the International Music Competition in Geneva.

She has performed before such people as Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip. Her recordings include Columbia Records, Angel, and Deutsche Grammophon.

Since 1977, Dobbs has held the position of Professor of Voice here in Howard's music department.

"It's all so exciting to see such a concert," said Yvette Mitchell, a freshman from Simpson, North Carolina. "Only at Howard could such things happen," she added.

## Grenadian Group To Tour USA; CANADA First Stop Washington, D.C.

Michelle Alexander  
Hilltop Staff Writer

The National Performing Company of Grenada arrives in Washington, D.C. on November 3, 1982 to present "Images of New Grenada," a production featuring singers, poets, dancers, calypsonians, and a trick cyclist called "The Bicycle Man".

The company was formed after the 1979 Peoples Popular Revolution, when the Gairy Administration was overthrown by Maurice Bishop. Since Bishop has been in power there has been

a revival in economic, educational and cultural affairs.

Grenada is a small island 100 miles off the coast of Venezuela whose inhabitants' cultural roots are African, European, and Patois. "All the performers are native Grenadians," said Marilyn Hurley, Information Officer of the Grenada Mission, "and most of them received their professional training on the island."

One feature act, entitled "From Camehogne Thru Came," narrates the

(Continued on page 11)



The National Performing Company of Grenada brings native dance, poetry, songs, and folklore to Washington, D.C.



The Hilltop

## INTERNATIONAL

## Refugee Crisis Poses Another Threat To Africa's Survival

By Henry A. Onwubiko  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Among the myriad of problems that currently confronts Africa, none is more threatening to Africa's survival, and none is more exemplary of the sign of the times than the ominous refugee situation in Africa.

Africa today is plagued by what the United Nations Commission on Refugees has termed the "worst refugee problem in the world." The recently concluded study by the United Nations (UN) showed that one-third of the world's total refugees are in Africa. This amounts to some four million Africans without a stable homeland and hence without the socio-economic means to reproduce their lives. This is more than the combined population of Gambia, Swaziland, Gabon, Namibia, Botswana, Djibouti, and Mauritius.

It is expected that as long as the causes for the destabilization of the African continent persist, a sharper rise in the refugee population is to be expected. Somalia, which has the worst refugee problem among any nation in the world had a refugee population of 70,000 in July, 1979. By September of the same year, the number climbed to 380,000 and in December it was 470,000.

According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), in February, 1980, there were 600,000 refugees in Somalia, representing an increase of 100,000 in one month. The latest United Nations figures on Somalia estimate the country's refugee population at 1.5 million in a country with a population of 4 million.

Where are these refugees in Somalia coming from? UNECA reports that they are victims of the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict. These two African states are fighting over the Ogaden region which currently is part of Ethiopia. The conflict is a result of European division of Africa without consideration of ethnic factors but of their own political and economic interests. Alluding to the consequences of the policies of European colonialists, the Organization for

African Unity (OAU) stated in its final report on the legal, economic and social aspects of the African refugee problem that "the causes of the refugee problem in independent African states are to some extent part of the colonial legacy."

This conclusion is supported by the crisis between Ethiopia and Somalia over the Ogaden region which both countries claim but which the Europeans ceded to Ethiopia.

"As a result of the rather arbitrary manner in which the continent of Africa was carved up among the colonial powers," the OAU reports, "most of the present nation-states of Africa consist of a medley of different ethnic, cultural, and tribal groups and very often refugees are the product of clashes between these groups." It is clear then that one cause for the rising refugee problem is a result of European colonial policy in Africa.

While European colonial policy of balkanization is primarily responsible for displacing 1.5 million Africans in Somalia, elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa the refugee crisis is equally rampant and the causes more complex.

The racist minority regime in South Africa has forced the indigenous people of South Africa to flee from the concentration camps which Pretoria presents to the world as homelands, into the neighboring states of Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, and other frontier states.

Perhaps no where is the example more vivid on the consequence of Africa's refugee crisis as in these concentration camps. There, one-third of the children go blind by their sixth birthday. Kwashiorkor—a disease resulting from poor nutrition affects nearly 90 percent of the children, resulting in increasing mental retardation among the African population in South Africa. And as the mind of Africa's children is gradually destroyed, so too is Africa's future damaged. Thus, with respect to African refugees in South Africa, the goal of the white minority regime is to destroy the mind of the children by destabilizing the indigenous population.

The refugee population in Botswana

continues to escalate. The two refugee centers, Francistown and Selebi-Pikwe, built to accommodate 500 and 100 refugees respectively is now forced to accommodate 3,300 and 6,000 refugees.

South Africa's occupation of Namibia and its policy of repression there have forced many Namibians to flee from its encroaching Namibians into neighboring Angola. But South Africa's consistent invasion of Southern Angola has further led to more refugees inside Angola making the refugee situation in that country very serious.

But while European Balkanization of Africa as well as the reign of terror by the white settler regime in South Africa has contributed to creating and intensifying the refugee problem so has the policy of neocolonialism as practiced by the European finance tycoons of our day. Mineral-rich regions (minerals considered strategic) have become centers of conflict in Africa. The result is that the population inhabiting the region is displaced by a neocolonial state supported by foreign monopoly capital in order to gain access to the mineral wealth.

Consider the Swahara Arab Democratic Republic whose phosphate deposit is among the largest in the world. Morocco, supported by the U.S., continues to destabilize the SADR. As a result of this neocolonial intrusion "70,000 Swahara refugees have been victims," reports West Africa magazine. A large number of Swaharan refugees are now in Algeria.

Other examples of where a neocolonialist solution is being imposed on the people by foreign monopoly capital are Angola where the FNLA as well as UNITA both supported by imperialism and U.S. weapons are being used to destabilize Angolans living in the southern border of that country, causing them to flee and become refugees inland. It was reported that in Angola by the end of 1979, "There were 56,000 refugees: 20,000 Zaireans, 35,000 Nami-

bians, and 1,000 South African refugees." And this immense refugee pressure was compounded by neocolonial destabilization practices by foreign interests using FNLA and UNITA as stooges.

Mozambique also being destabilized by another neocolonialist created movement called the Mozambique Resistance Movement also has an acute refugee problem.

The crisis in Chad brewed by foreign interests has also aggravated the refugee problem. A recent report by African Affairs stated that "the violent armed confrontation in Chad caused 100 thousand persons to cross the Chari River to seek refuge in the Northern province of Cameroon."

Even Kenya has also been drawn into this growing refugee problem. In April, 1980, the United Nations Conference on Refugees reported that there were "3,500 Ugandans in Kenya," fleeing from what Amnesty International called "increasing repression" by the Obote government.

In Sudan, the refugee problem is only second to Somalia.

The United Nations reports that Sudan is an asylum for nearly 400,000 refugees. These consist of 390,000 Ethiopia 39,000 Ugandans, and 500 Zairians.

The refugee problem is so serious that it has left no country unaffected. Even Nigeria is forced to accommodate 110,000 Chadian refugees, according to the United Nations.

Zambia, a frontline state with a poor economy had to accommodate 66,700 refugees from Angola, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland—all poor countries—also receive refugees continuously from South Africa and Namibia. The United Nations reports that even land-locked Swaziland harbors 5,000 refugees fleeing from the white-settler apartheid regime in the South.

Thus the refugee problem is not subject to individual states. It is not only a pro-

blem of the frontline states or states located within the Horn of Africa. The policy of neocolonialism and European colonial policy of the past are affronts to all of Africa. It was a policy designed to keep Africa under bondage, and possibly eventual occupation of African land by the policy planners. The refugee problem is thus the fate that awaits all African countries and must be seen as the responsibility of Africans in general. A more equitable policy of sharing the burden resulting from the refugee crisis is being studied by the OAU whereby wealthier states can carry a major share of the refugee problem which is currently being shouldered by the poorer states.

It is both interesting and dangerously fateful that the majority of Africa's refugees are children and mothers, as reported by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees indicates. In Somalia, the UN commission reported that more than 75 percent of the families are headed by women. According to the report the estimated 300,000 refugees in the Sudan has 39 percent women and girls.

In Tanzania, the report continued, 19,000 or 51 percent of the refugees in the Mshamo settlement are women and girls. In Botswana more than 50 percent of the refugees are children. "In 1979 most of the 4,100 children under 16 were unaccompanied. In Somalia 68,000 or 80 percent of the 85,000 refugees settled in temporary camps by 1978 were children under the age of 14."

In Somalia where the refugee problem has been referred to as the worst in the world, three out of every five refugees are children. Similar situations reportedly exist in Chad, the Horn of Africa and neighboring states of South Africa.

Following the 1976 Soweto crisis in South Africa, 90 percent of newly arriving South African refugees to neighboring states were males between 16 and 22, escaping white-settler repression.

But while Africa is recognized to have

the worst refugee problem in the world, attention has been diverted from Africa, and Africa has not received adequate material aid for her refugees even from the United Nations.

In 1980, Africa with one-third of the world's refugees allegedly received only \$70 million of the United Nations High Commission Budget for world refugees; while Southeast Asia with a much less severe problem received \$105 million. This partialism most likely reflects the political nature of such aids.

The refugee problem in Africa poses the gravest danger to the future of the African continent. This is so because its victims are children and mothers who are the cornerstone of any culture's progress. The refugee problem which partly resulted from European divisive policies during the colonial period has now been compounded by the desire of foreign industrialists seeking Africa's raw materials at a price determined by them to destabilize sovereign and non-aligned African states. These two aspects of colonialism and neocolonialism are further compounded by a third variable, namely white-settler repression under the guise of apartheid. To overcome these policies would lead to unravelling the refugee problem. The OAU secretary-general may have pointed the way in his last interview by stressing the economic integration of African states under a supranational entity such as the OAU.

**FORUM**—Views expressed in this column are those of the writer(s) and not the Hilltop. The Forum is an attempt to indulge Howard University students, faculty, and staff, in the discussion of issues of significance to black people, on the continent as well as in the diaspora, and of international affairs in general.

Please submit your articles to Richard H. M'Bayo, International News Editor, The Hilltop, 2217 4th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20059, or call 636-6868. Maximum length of articles accepted is four pages or 1,000 words.

## South Africa And Israel:

## America's Lackeys At The UN

By Musa W. Ibrahim  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The polemic debate in the United Nations General Assembly regarding Israel is yet another crucial test for the World Body. Formed after World War II to replace the League of Nations, the United Nations Organization is, among other things, charged with the responsibility of protecting the basic human rights of individuals - hence the Human Rights Charter incorporated in its constitution. Membership is opened to independent nations who are "rational" in their thoughts and who regard human beings as human beings irrespective of their color, destiny and other such idiosyncratic nonsense. That was the basis for its formation and it was widely acclaimed by all and sundry, particularly after the agonies of the First and Second World Wars.

Thirty-seven years have gone by since this memorable occasion took off with fanfare. But what is particularly distressing is the fact that the United Nations Organization has markedly deviated from its set objectives in all its ramifications, to the extent that questions are being raised as to the continued existence of the body.

The First is the indiscriminate admission of certain nations based not on

U.N. laws and regulations regarding such admissions, but principally on who these nations know and ally with. If not, what justification does the UN have in having South Africa as a member?

Remember, South Africa is essentially a racist country. The country does not in any way - historically or otherwise, belong to those white in power now. It

moves by using its veto power. Today, South Africa's credentials are still with the UN.

The presence of Israel, another fully grown devilish enclave of the United States, is another indication of UN deviation from its set objectives. Like its cantankerous South African sister, Israel does not recognize the right of

ple reasoning. Again, these nations have met with the "might" of America, the chief sponsor and live wire of Israel. The US said it will counter any move to oust Israel from the UN General Assembly, through threats of boycott and withdrawal of financial contributions. In the recently concluded International Tele-Communications Union held in Nairobi, Kenya, Britain and the United States voted in favor of Israel's continued membership. For now, the cards seem to be falling in favor of America and its allies.

The United Nations, since its inception, has continued to function as a lackey of the United States, serving its interests.

capitalist interests. This manipulation of the UN by the US has reached an intolerable limit. It is now high time for members to begin to question their continued membership in the Union. Third World countries in particular have never had their interests adequately represented by this world body. Thus, one views as unreasonable and unnecessary their continued participation.

They will lose nothing if they decide to opt out now before they are eventually thrown out through the subtle maneuvering of the US and its powerful allies.

## FORUM

is a Blackland for the Black people. But because of certain unfortunate historical accidents, the land was forcefully taken away from the rightful owners. The UN is fully aware of these trends. The racist regime in South Africa is devilish and irrational but because of its strong economic and political links with America and other countries in the West, it is allowed to sit with other "rational" member nations in the UN. This is very illogical. When moves came up sometime ago to oust South Africa from the UN Body, America was the nation in the forefront that kicked against such

other nations. Hence its Zionism, aimed at subjugation and colonialism, coupled with its wanton and lustful destruction of human lives. Their complicity in the recent Beirut massacre is still fresh in our minds.

So when some "rational" members of the UN decided to sponsor a motion to oust Israel from the Assembly, they were basically trying to remind the UN of its set policies and objectives. An African adage says that: "Abokin barawo shima barawo ne" - ie. the friend of a thief or criminal, is also a thief or criminal. Sim-

## NEWS BULLETIN

## Sharon Allows Militiamen in Palestinian Camps

MIDDLE EAST (UPI)—Israel Defense Minister Ariel Sharon testified on Monday that he did allow Lebanese militiamen into Palestinian camps in West Beirut without Prime Minister Menachem Begin's knowledge and then failed to act quickly in stopping the slaughter of hundreds of Palestinian civilians.

Questioned by a three-man panel of judges investigating the Beirut massacre, Sharon said he learned the mass killings were under way on the night of September 17, but did not offer to get the Phalangists out until the following morning.

Sharon said he first tried to advise Begin of the massacre hours after it had ended but was told the prime minister was in synagogue. Aides have said Begin first learned of the massacre from a BBC broadcast at 5 p.m. on Saturday, September 18.

The inquiry, headed by Supreme Court Justice Yitzhak Kahan, was held at Hebrew University amid tight security.

Sharon repeatedly appealed to the Commission to close the inquiry to the

public, but the judges ignored the requests and pressed him for details on the decision that led to the massacre.

"It was decided that the Phalange role in entering Beirut would be to go into terrorist neighborhoods—Chatila, Sabra and Fakhani," Sharon told the panel without citing who made the decision.

Justice Aharon Barak asked, "Did the Prime Minister know at midnight September 14 the Phalange would go in?"

Sharon sidestepped the question for a moment, claiming only 100-200 Phalangists participated in what was supposed to be a mop-up operation of guerrillas left in the camps after the PLO evacuation of Beirut.

Barak, a former attorney-general and one of the architects of the Camp David accords, persisted, repeating his question.

"No," Sharon admitted. But he insisted the Government had decided earlier on the Phalangists' role in the war and the only doubt was whether they were combat-ready.

"Not one of us imagined, even in our

dreams, worst dreams, the horrors that emerged in Sabra and Shatila," said Sharon. "None of us foresaw or could have foreseen the atrocities that stand in stark contrast to the interests of the State of Israel. We were shocked and astounded by the massacre."

He said the decision to send the Christian Phalangists into the camps—the morning after the September 14

## Reagan Meets With Arab League Delegates

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Reagan conferred for three hours last week with Arab League delegates and called their meeting "an important milestone" along the way to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Reagan, in parting remarks, said "We listened with a spirit of goodwill, understanding and mutual respect" on ways to achieve security for the Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East and "a sense of identity for the Palestinian people."

"We must pursue these goals vigorously, carefully and in close consultation" with all the parties involved, he said

assassination of their leader, President-elect Bashir Gemayel—was "to save the lives of Israeli soldiers."

At midnight, he said, Israel invaded West Beirut and the following morning, Sharon made a personal visit to an Israeli observation post overlooking the camps.

After the visit "it was decided" to let the Phalange move into Sabra and Shatila, Sharon said.

After the session with King Hassan II of Morocco and the others.

"Meeting today with King Hassan and the delegation is an important milestone along the way to a common objective—lasting peace in the Middle East," said Reagan.

He said he clarified points in his peace plan and the delegation clarified "a number of points" in its proposals reached at a summit meeting of Arab leaders at Fez, Morocco.

Hassan said the delegation and Reagan reviewed "the hopes of the Arabs and their objective—which is peace with

(Continued on page 15)

African & Caribbean  
Affairs in Brief

## SOUTH AFRICA

A white South African woman charged with aiding the African National Congress (ANC) has been convicted by the South African Supreme Court.

Admitting that she was a member of the outlawed ANC, and that she carried out some of the organization's instructions, Barbara Hogan, 30, became the first white South African woman to be convicted on a treason charge.

Hogan was also charged with infiltrating labor organizations and trying to mobilize workers against South Africa's apartheid regime.

## SOUTH AFRICA

"South Africa will be overthrown in a racial explosion within 20 years," predicted Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense and president of the World Bank. McNamara made his remarks in a lecture he delivered at the University of Witwatersand, South Africa's largest English-language university.

He also said that many black South Africans believe the United States is supporting South Africa's racist policies and would side with South African whites in a confrontation with blacks.

"To support South Africa would be regarded as supporting a political system profoundly insulting to the basic human rights of the majority of its population," McNamara told his predominantly black audience at the university.

## ST. LUCIA

St. Lucia has officially opened the St. Lucia Development Bank (SLDB) to serve as the primary development credit agency in mobilizing financial resources for its development thrust.

The bank's formal launching this month came nearly two years after legislation was passed to begin its operations. The delay, said one official, was due to "negative factors," mainly locational and institutional.

In a CANA release, SLDB Managing Director George Theophilus said, "The St. Lucia Development Bank is part of a complex of para-statal institutions designed to assist in the development process. Its primary areas of activity are lending for agriculture, industry, tourism, housing, and further and higher education."

Prime Minister John Compton of St. Lucia said, "The SLDB was established as part of a conscious effort to consolidate and centralize development lending and to manage scarce resources more effectively and efficiently than the splintered institutions it supersedes." Compton was one of the initiators of SLDB since the mid-1970s.

Technical and financial assistance to set up SLDB was provided by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

## BARBADOS, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, AND JAMAICA

Three Caribbean major sugar producers — Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica — have begun to reassess the domestic price of the commodity to consumers in light of falling production, rising cost and low export prices.

Mid-September this year, the world sugar price dipped to its lowest level in four years and caused the Caribbean governments to seriously evaluate the state of the industry in relation to the import of foreign confectionery, and slashing the government subsidies towards the sugar industry.

"We cannot go on forever subsidizing the price of sugar in Barbados," said Prime Minister Tom Adams in the wake of his country's worst crop in 34 years.

According to local producers in the region, the outlook for the Caribbean sugar industry is far from encouraging, especially if the world sugar market remains depressed, a condition many feel is due largely to the market being swamped with cheaper European beet sugar.

## VENEZUELA

The South American nation of Venezuela is cutting back on spending and development projects in 1983 in the face of a sustained slump in the world oil market and problems in refinancing its foreign debt.

The government announced a \$18 billion budget for 1983, the lowest in two years, and officials in Caracas indicated that the state oil monopoly Petroleos de Venezuela may have to borrow from the capital markets for the first time in its six-year history.

The news summaries in AFRICAN & CARIBBEAN AFFAIRS IN BRIEF are compiled from press services and Hilltop staff reports by Richard H. M'Bayo and Lasana M. Sekou, Hilltop Staff Writers.



The Hilltop

## EDITORIALS

## I AM BUT A WOMAN . . .

Admire her strengths and improve her weaknesses. Keep her abreast of what's going on. Love her one-hundred percent. For she is but a woman; a stepping stone in the road.

Indeed, it is an honor and pleasure to salute the back-bone of the black family. The black woman.

For as long as man can remember and her fingers can trace the history of her existence, she has reigned as a motivating force to those around her.

The blood, sweat and tears of nation building can't solely be attributed to one sex and one race. Relinquishing on the past, we see that the black woman was writing about and fighting against, in 1886, the lynchings of blacks in Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri.

In 1904 in Daytona Beach, Florida, with \$1.50 and six negro students, she purchased a dump which later grew into a million dollar institution, known today as Bethune-Cookman College.

She was in Liberia and Ethiopia in 1914, then the only two independent countries in Africa, assisting in the establishment of a social and political economic system.

In 1919, amidst World War I and the continuance of a growing repression of black people, she moved into jobs formerly held by men, to provide for her family.

From 1922 to 1942 she played an important role in breaking down the racial restrictions in the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

Her lyrics, writings, and performances were adored by thousands during the Harlem Renaissance.

The black woman founded and produced the Ghana Drama Studio in Accra.

She was instrumental in the running of the "Black Star Line" and the "Negro Factories Corporation", established to build and operate factories in the industrial centers of the United States, Central America, The West Indies, and Africa, with the aim of manufacturing every marketable commodity.

On December 5, 1935, the black woman founded the National Council of Negro Women. Its purpose is to provide the linkage of a collective power, energy and expertise of black women through an organization of national organizations. This organization would be involved in social planning and action on national and international levels.

In the Spring and Summer of 1960, she participated in peaceful forms of protest against segregation and discrimination. She, along with others, when criticized for sitting in, placed full-page advertisements in several newspapers, including the Atlanta Constitution, in which they said, "We

do not intend to wait placidly for those rights which are already legally and morally ours to be meted out to us at a time."

The black woman was the first woman to be chairman of the powerful credentials committee at the Democratic National Convention, held in Miami, in 1972. She was also Pennsylvania's chief administrator as the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In 1973 she was in charge of the U.S.'s prestigious consulate in Nice and France.

In 1974 she established the Commodity Trading Corporation in the Detroit Suburb of Southfield Michigan.

She has been the International Vice President of Amalgamated Meat Cutters; President of the National Beauty Culturists League; Chairman of the Board of the NAACP; Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals Second Court. But wait. This legacy has only begun.

In 1981 she took a tough stand as Prime Minister of Dominica, while in America she headed the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Human Services under the Carter Administration. And celebrated her first year as the director of the country's second largest prison system, San Quentin, located in Sacramento California.

She has been the National President of Jack and Jill America, Secretary of the State of Wisconsin and founded B&J Contact Lens, Inc. based in New York.

And today, in 1982, she continues to penetrate her expertise and humanism in the varying areas of business and in the home.

While America lies plagued in turmoil and preoccupied with the thoughts of a bleak future, she prays for the rejuvenation of our people.

As the seeds of our progression are planted amidst her fields, she protects them, to assure the voice of the black man and woman will carry on.

Her motherly instinct allows her to love all children. To wipe their tears when no-one seems to care; To smile at the sounds that the childrens laughter makes. And most of all, she believes that every child is special and should be given the opportunity to mentally, physically and creatively grow without the constraints of the chains of racism.

And oh there is the black man; her father, her brother, her son, her lover, her friend. Without him she cannot move into or begin to predict her future.

Although she is strong minded and bears an iron clad will to keep on fighting, she recognizes and is fully aware of the role the black man plays in her life.

I'm tired, she'll cry, of seeing my black man torn between the family and the streets. I can't take it, she'll cry, when the black man allows himself to be caught up in the cataclysms of who am I, I am better than and I don't need no-one.

All she wants from, all she needs from the black man is to remember, that they as one can make a difference. The love that god has bonded between them, "may no man or woman parteth under." There's got to be rain in their lives to appreciate the sunshine. And to respect her and cherish her until time ceases to be.

She needs you, black man, to remain an integral

force in shaping and molding the black family. Remember, she cannot bare the trials and tribulations of life alone, or continue to explain to your offspring that daddies name, prescence and love is only a memory. Nor continue to feel she has non-one to turn to when everyone else seems to dismiss her feelings and concerns.

Be there with your arms stretched out and your heart opened wide, to absorb the black woman, for she is a rare essence of beauty.

She is love. Give her your love in return. SALUTE THE BLACK WOMAN EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR!

The Olive branch:  
Its Purpose and Meaning

The Olive Branch is a newspaper column for students attending the 107 predominantly Black Colleges and Universities in the U.S. The purpose of the column is to provide for an exchange of prevailing thoughts in and ideas on Black College campuses. The name "The Olive Branch," comes from the story of The Flood and Noah's Ark. A Raven and a Dove were sent out from the Ark to see whether the flood had subsided. And after resting her feet upon an Olive Branch, the Dove plucked an Olive Leaf and returned it to the Ark signifying deliverance. Students will have to deliver themselves from academic confusion. The Olive Branch network is long overdue.

Students from Black College campuses have continuously expressed an interest in coordinating communicative efforts between College campuses. Howard, by virtue of its talented students and Washington, D.C. location, is regarded as the Black Mecca, and the place where such an effort can be successfully initiated.

Black students throughout the nation accept with open arms, ideas and efforts initiated by Howard students. Our primary focus is to reach students that attend predominantly Black institutions. Then we will extend the Olive Branch to Black Student Unions that are functioning on white campuses. As students we are blessed with open minds that will allow us to establish valuable relationships with other students throughout the world. We see the danger of division in things as they are today for Black people. If working relationships are established while we are students, they will most likely be lasting.

The decline in activist tactics such as mass demonstrations, riots, and building takeovers, does not mean student concerns have diminished. We are not apathetic as many say. In fact, we are quick and eager to learn things worthy of our attention.



Today, it is important that we are able to call upon our numbers to impact financial, academic, and political obstacles students are constantly presented with. More sophisticated approaches to consistent communications are necessary to combat these obstacles. There are nearly 1 million Black students on campuses throughout the nation. And behind each of us are parents and relatives; most of whom are willing and able to support the best interests of students academically, politically, and economically. The time to move on is upon us.

## Struggles to Remember

Where  
Would He  
Stand Today?

The most important way in which we can use history is as a guide to our present and future actions. Malcolm X believed that *Of all our studies, history is best qualified to reward our research.* With this thought in mind, we took a fresh look back at the thoughts and opinions of one of our most perceptive and discerning thinkers—Malcolm X.

The thoughts and opinions we have selected were all made by Malcolm in the last year of his life. In March 1964, Malcolm was forced to leave Elijah Muhammad's Nation of Islam, and subsequently, he founded two new movements. The first was the Muslim Mosque, Inc., which offered instruction in Sunni Islam. The second was the Organization of Afro-American Unity or OAAU, a Pan-African political movement.

We have selected this period because it best represents Malcolm's independent political and religious thought at its most developed stage.

On Israel

Where would Malcolm X stand on Israel's recent invasion of Lebanon?

Almost certainly on the side of the Palestinians. During a visit to Egypt in August 1964, Malcolm charged that Israel was a cancer which has to be removed at once from the side of the Arab Nation. He added that Washington, D.C. was the actual capital of Israel since conspiracies were hatched there against the Arabs of Palestine and the human rights of Afro-Americans.

A month later, Malcolm made a two-day tour of the Palestinian refugee camps in the Gaza Strip. On his return to Cairo, Egyptian news sources reported he sharpened his

earlier contention that Israel very much resembled a cancer by adding that it ought to be eliminated before it spread. (Our emphasis.)

In a wider context, Malcolm characterized Israel as a base and tool of neo-imperialism. It was his contention that the ever-scheming European imperialists wisely placed Israel where she could geographically divide the Arab world, infiltrate and sow the seeds of dissension among the African leaders, and also divide the Africans against the Asians.

On Islam

How would Malcolm X react to the tremendous spread of Islam in the West since 1965?

He would probably be very pleased, although not surprised. In the last chapter of his posthumous *Autobiography*, Malcolm admitted that he had known in 1964 that Afro-Americans would not rush to follow me into the orthodox Islam which he had accepted during his pilgrimage to Mecca. However, he said, in race-torn America he was convinced that the Islam religion is desperately needed, particularly by the American black man.

Moreover, he had predicted the spread of Islam throughout this hemisphere and offered a reason for it. As the Christian Crusade once went East, he observed, now the Islamic Crusade is going West. With the East-Asia-closed to Christianity, with Africa rapidly becoming un-Christian, generally today it is accepted that the Christian civilization of America—which is propping up the white race around the world—is Christianity's remaining strongest bastion.



Well, if this is so, he continued—if the so-called Christianity now being practiced in America displays the best that world Christianity has left to offer—no one in his right mind should need any much greater proof that very close at hand is the end of Christianity. (His emphasis.) And Malcolm believed, as he wrote to a Muslim friend only days before the murder, the most fertile area for Islam in the West is the Black American.

It should not be inferred, however, that Malcolm was only organizing an Islamic movement. He was in part. But as he told David Graham DuBois, the son-in-law of W.E.B. DuBois: Islamic practice and instruction will be available for those who wish it. But no one will be forced to adopt Islam or to follow the Muslim teachings. Ideally, those who do follow Islam will provide an example of high moral behavior as well as dedication to our people that will

win others to Islam.

But, he stressed, *There must be room for all those brothers and sisters who want to work in defense of black people everywhere.*

On Africa  
What position would Malcolm X take concerning Africa?

First, it should be noted that Malcolm defined himself as an African. As he liked to say, *A cat can have kittens in an oven but that doesn't make them biscuits. I was born in Omaha; that doesn't make me an American. Africa is home.*

Malcolm's position concerning Africa would probably be fundamentally the same as it was in 1964-5. In response to a similar question, Malcolm wrote the day before he was killed:

I regard Africa as my Fatherland. I am primarily interested in seeing it become completely free of [the] outside political and economic influence that has dominated and exploited it. Africa, because of its strategic position, faces a real crisis. The colonial vultures have no intention of giving it up without a fight. Their chief weapon is still divide and conquer. In East Africa there is a strong anti-Asian feeling being nourished among the Africans. In West Africa there is a strong anti-Arab feeling. Where there are [no] Arabs or Asians there is a strong anti-Muslim feeling. These hostilities are not initiated by the above-mentioned people who are involved. They have nothing to benefit from fighting among themselves at this point. Those who benefit most are the former colonial masters.

Malcolm was a strong advocate of African unity. As he emphasized in a press conference in Cairo, a divided Africa is a weak Africa. . . . A United Africa is a strong and independent Africa, an Africa that can stand on its own feet, walk for itself, and avoid the snares and pitfalls.

To this end, Malcolm supported the concept of a continental union government for Africa, particularly as it was espoused by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the first president of Ghana and a man whom Malcolm greatly respected and admired. While in Ghana on his second African tour in 1964, Malcolm admonished those African leaders who did not support this aim as only contributing to the continued presence and dominance of the West in Africa.

Malcolm hoped that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) would serve as a vehicle for the coordination and unification of the continent. He saw a union government as Africa's last hope and declared, *I look upon the OAU as the salvation of Africa.*

Today, the OAU is experiencing severe external challenges and manipulations. The scuttling of this year's OAU summit conference in Libya, for example, was largely to the behind-the-scenes machinations of the United States through conservative African governments.

Eighteen years ago, Malcolm stressed that it was imperative that African states should give the OAU their full support. Prophetically, he warned against the American Government's tactics of inducing some African leaders to retard their efforts to get colonialism wiped out of the world. Malcolm noted that the U.S. realized the importance of the OAU and would do all it could to sabotage the progress of the organization.

On Pan-Africanism

How would Malcolm react to the popularity Pan-Africanism has gained since his day?

Almost certainly he would be pleased. Also, he would probably be gratified to learn that his ideas and works are commonly credited as being a major factor in the resuscitation and popularization of Pan-Africanism continues to gain greater relevancy to the Afro American struggle. To Malcolm, Pan-Africanism was not only a philosophical and historical concept, it was a political imperative.

In a letter from Ghana on 11 May 1964, Malcolm, in one of the rare instances where he explicitly defined his concept of Pan-Africanism, affirmed that people of African descent all over this earth must help Africa to become free and strong, and Africa in turn must obligate itself to help people of African descent all over this earth.

Ten days before his murder, Malcolm told a student audience in London: *The black man himself will only be respected when Africa is united, is respected, is strong. Therefore, it is in the interests of us in America and the Caribbean to see that the African continent is strong and able to back us up when needed.*

(Continued on page 9)



# HALLOWEEN III

## SEASON OF THE WITCH

By Carl Sublett

Film-goers, the anticipation is over—"Halloween III" is here. And if you've ever wondered what would happen to you if you didn't give some little trick-or-treater his candy, two tickets to this film would be the appropriate trick to play on you. This is not a good film. It is a shame, too, because the story is rather interesting and it also makes a strong social statement concerning the power of television advertising. But the film's power is lost in an abundance of poorly delivered lines and bungled gags which severely reduce this "shocker" to a big bore whose horrific scenes are something less than funny.

Tom Atkins plays Dr. Challis who meets a young woman named Ellie at the hospital after her father is killed by a robot dressed in a three-piece suit. (Yes, you read it correctly.) It seems her father knew too much.

Challis and Ellie team up to find clues as to why her father might have been murdered. The investigation takes the couple to the secluded town of Santa Mira where there is a factory that manufactures Halloween masks.

The couple uncovers the plot to take over the world by a sinister figure named Cochran. Cochran runs the factory which makes the toy masks which contain a device which—when activated by a TV commercial scheduled to be aired on Halloween—will melt the wearer's face and cause spiders, roaches and snakes to crawl out of the wearer's body through the eyes sockets and the mouth. Lovely.

Well, the two get caught, there are some corny escape sequences along with some very predictable "surprises".

This film actually addresses the problem of parents' reckless regard of their children's television viewing habits. In this case, what the child sees does hurt.

It also touches on the issue of using children for profit as advertising targets and the gullibility of the parents, as they buy what the children want after seeing a television ad.

The underlying enemy is the ignorance of the power of man's own technology—the robots, television, computers, etc. But the impact that this film should have made is buried—deeply—by poor casting and bad timing—and timing is very important in horror and in comedy.

"Halloween III" is the modern horror story of technology being used to destroy man. There are even suggestions that technology serves only the devil's purposes. Everyone loses in the end—evil is supposed to reign supreme.

"Halloween III" is the film that asks the question "Is there life after trick-or-treat?" Or better yet, the question, "What if you gave a Halloween party and everyone died?"

Oh well, it is supposed to be the last Halloween in the film. But even if Halloween does come next year (in real life, that is), let's just hope it doesn't bring "Halloween IV" with it to bore us to death.

# Grenadian Dance Group

(Continued from page 10)

history of the island from 1498 when the island's original people, the Caribs, occupied Grenada. When the French tried to colonize in 1651, the Caribs leapt off a precipice rather than surrender and the cliff located in the Northern part of the island is known today as Sauter's (leaper's) Hill. Also illustrated is the 1798 Fedon Rebellion and the recent revolution of 1979.

Another act "Sharlinda," described as a modern day opera by Miss Hurley, has the storyline of a poor country girl who feels her success lies in the lights and glamour of the city, but after a sequence of events she comes to recognize the harsh realities of life. The lead will be performed by Ann Alexander, with additional performances by Calypsonian, Daniel "Scorpion" Sealey, who plays the double tenor pan and Pablo Sylvester, poet and drummer. "The story is filled with English and Patois folk songs and is based on Caribbean folklore," added Hurley.

The company consists of 26 artists who have performed at CARIFESTA 79 in the play *King Mongoose* that was reviewed as being highly successful, and again in 1981 where they were rated as one of three best delegations present.

They come to the United States from a reportedly favorable tour of the United Kingdom where they appeared before 5,000 West Indians and Londoners.

They also plan to perform in California, Toronto, Montreal and New York.

The main focus of this cultural tour, according to literature from the Grenada Mission, is to establish a new and dynamic cultural dialogue between the peoples of Grenada, the United States, and Canada.

The National Performing Company of Grenada will be appearing in the Hall of the Americas on 17th and Constitution Avenue, N.W. on November 4 at 8:00 p.m. and at Howard University November 7 at 3:00 p.m. in Cramton Auditorium. Admission is free, for information call: 789-3157.

# WEEKEND

By Michelle Price

Yes, I did it. Against my better judgment (my curiosity peaked by the fact that it had sold out only last weekend), I went to see *Homework*. Please! Before you start losing all respect for me, bear in mind that I had your best interests at heart. Besides, my boyfriend made me see it.

First of all, the movie *Homework* has zilch to do with homework, unless of course your teacher assigns you to daydream about sex and cruise the neighborhood red-light district. I think the story centered around this poor guy, about 16 or so, who hadn't...uh...done it yet. I say I think the story was about him because the camera was on him most of the time, but there were so many other "wacked-out" stories being told it was hard to determine exactly what this movie was about.

Virgie (my pet name for our virgin; they never said his character name) had a girlfriend so obsessed with making the swim team that I had Esther Williams flashbacks. Her failure to make the qualifying time drove her back into the pool, and that's all she did the entire movie...swim. She did everything but join her legs at the ankles and grow gills, and I got so sick of watching her lap around the pool that I actually smelled chlorine.

Then we have this dilly new French teacher who insists on wearing cleavage-view blouses and bending over a lot. Then she wonders why all the former A students (male) begin to fail. She invites one of Virgie's friends, who looks like a genetic cross between Ralph Malph and Juan Epstein, to her home one evening for private lessons. Surprisingly, that's all she asked him over for. Hers are about the only breasts we don't see during the course of the movie. They even cast extra breasts for Virgie's off-the-wall fantasies. He dreams of electroshock therapy to cure his virginity, administered by a nurse who had to be a 40 D cup, and later during a party sequence, two girls and a guy strip and get into a hot tub for no apparent reason. The movie kept switching back and forth from the party to the nymphs in the hot-tub, prancing around like something out of Peter Pan. I don't know about you, but pointless nudity and senseless so-called "erotic" acts—like sensuously handling a pool ball—constitute soft porn to me.

Our dear Amy from General Hospital is even more ignorant as Lisa McDonald in this flick than she is as Amy, making such intellectual comments as "When I lose my virginity, do you want to come and watch?" Yes, she is supposed to be 16, not 6. The first third of the movie she's worried about some rock star named Red-dog who she's written to. The second third, she hears from him and is invited to his office to audition her playing-the-bass-while-on-a-skateboard act. After snorting enough "snow" to coat the Alps, he asks her if she'd like some coke.

"No thanks, I'm not thirsty," she replies. He quickly relieves her of her virginity, but unfortunately not of her stupidity.

The third part of the movie, she is diagnosed as having contracted gonorrhea from good ole' Red-dog. The nurse (black of course) tells her to make a list of all the "women and/or men" with whom she's had sex. A tearful Lisa asks, "Are you gonna tell my mother?" "Not unless she's on your list!" the dedicated black servant of medicine replies. Such bedside manner.

Joan Collins spends three quarters of the movie remembering what it was like when she was at that sexually explorative age...literally. The audience is treated to flashbacks of her high school sock-hop, when some drip locked her against a tree. (I don't think they wore bras in the

50's.) Later, we watch as she recalls when she lost her virginity in the back seat of a Chevy. These flashbacks were totally unnecessary and lengthy. As a matter of fact, this movie was totally unnecessary and lengthy.

The only other Blacks in the movie were a family (mother, father, and daughter), and Max Mix, one of Virgie's friends who plays the guitar. Dad is a ranting fool, never without his army uniform on, who constantly yells at his daughter, especially when she talks of joining the rock group Virgie has begun in an effort to attract girls. Mom makes the mistake of telling him about her loss of chastity of Mr. Mix, and he grounds her to her room...the night of the rock group's debut.

Well, Lisa gets rid of the clap, the black girl sneaks out of the house and sings with the band (which bombs out), and Joan Collins culminates her recollections by seducing Virgie on a pool table. By the way, she plays his swimming pool-ridden girlfriend's mother. I was hysterical as I realized there was a stand-in body for the seduction scene—Joan Collins' body hasn't been free of age spots for at least 15 years! Meanwhile, her daughter is only out back in the pool, lapping away.



A "Dream Girl" Celebration. Fashions by designer RAN-D and performance by Julia & Co. at the Last Hurrah! 1415 22nd St. NW. Fun begins on Oct. 31 at 5:00 pm. Tickets, \$7.50 advance, \$10.00 at the door. Info: 483-0296. A Le-Bron Production.

# CULTURE

If "Day of the Dead" (not related to Night of the Living or Dawn of) does strike a fancy, it's at the Smithsonian, 1-4 tomorrow and Sunday free. (I have a Day of the Dead every Tuesday and Thursday.)

# MOVIE LISTINGS

Gee, Hollywood's been real busy this week! We've got a few new celluloid strips out, each screaming for your weekend dollars! Let's have a roll call:

- Superman is flying a bit higher than usual! Christopher Reeves stars in *Mon-Signor*, a wheelin', dealin' man of God who manages to break all of the Commandments he's supposed to uphold. With critics talking about scenic backdrops and the same view out of different windows, I think he'd better go back to chasing trains, but you be the judge! Courtroom: Jenifer Cinema, 5252 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. 244-5073
- Rocky is now really out to draw the *First Blood*, about a man unjustly arrested in a hick town who goes to war with the town sheriff. Looks like the Road Warrior of the present, with smashing, bang-em-up action and lots of cars. I hope, for his sake, Stallone doesn't talk a lot...he always gets into a lot of trouble that way (I was shocked when I learned that the voice he used in

*Rocky* was his own! With every syllable visions of deep Brooklyn fill my mind!) *First Blood* is running (ha!) at the Embassy, my favorite (double ha!) Connecticut and Florida Aves., N.W. 387-1344. Each Saturday morning call this number 785-4600 and ask what films are playing that weekend. That's the number for the American Film Institute at the Kennedy Center. Last weekend I caught the double feature of the Marx Brothers *Horse Feathers* and *Monkey Business*, two of my favorite oldies! You never know what's in store for you unless you try!

How could I forget! *Halloween III-Season of the Witch* reared its ugly head last weekend! It appears to deviate from the standard "I am a mutant...I will gouge your eyes out" storyline, and is moving toward a more sophisticated format! Watch for a review or take a chance yourself! If it's as much fun as I and II, you won't be sorry! The Season opens at the Avalon, 5612 Connecticut Avenue 966-2600

If you've got a car, the 301 Drive-In is having a horrorthon...nonstop cheap horrors tonight from dusk to dawn. A good place to hid if people keep mistaking your face for a far-out mask! 843-6280 for info!

# THEATRE SHOWS

It's a sax-filled weekend! Chico Freeman at Charlie's in Georgetown, and Johnny Griffin at One Step Down (My money's on Griffin, and One Step Down has the best onion rings in the District! But be prepared to pay for them.) Charlie's is at 3223 K Street, N.W. 298-5985; One Step Down 2517 Pennsylvania Avenue 331-8863



Willie Tyler and friend Lester appear tonight at the Blackburn Center. Showtime: 8:00 pm. Admission 50¢.

Saxophonist Stan Getz at Blues Alley tonight, tomorrow night at 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. 1073 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. 337-4141

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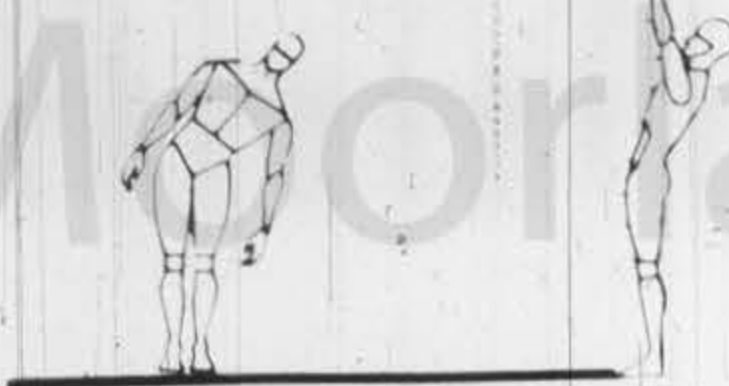
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## TO YOUR HEALTH



## DENTAL CARE

By Denise Hawkins  
Hilltop Staffwriter

Dental health care and oral health care are on the rise. Enthusiasts of oral hygiene who are literally married to their dental floss, can attribute much of their interest in dental care to educational campaigns sponsored by the dental profession.

Comfortable reclining chairs, dental loungers, improved precision dental tools, color plastic braces, video games, and music are a few of the dental innovations that have emerged over the years in an effort to divert the anxiety associated with dentistry and to assure patient comfort.

Some dentists who treat children have made the news because of their new approach to handling children. The doctors have resorted to dressing up as cartoon characters, tooth fairies, and other characters to amuse and allay the fears of children.

In more affluent and trendy dental offices, video games and soothing music have begun to replace the tattered and yellowing books and magazines that are characteristic of most waiting rooms.

Current television commercials such as the Aim toothpaste commercial also help to promote the importance of oral hygiene and dental care. In this commercial parents encourage and interest children in adopting good dental habits.

According to The American Dental Association, tooth decay is the most prevalent disease in the United States today. A combination of oral hygiene, dental check ups, and diet may prevent the occurrence of tooth decay.

Dr. John B. Boyd Jr., the Chairman of the Department of Clinical Dentistry and Professor of Restorative Dentistry at Howard University Dental School, comments on tooth decay. "Sugar breaks down into acids by bacteria on the teeth and eats away the enamel of the teeth." The American Dental Association states that, "The greatest damage is done within the first 20 minutes after foods are eaten."

The length that the food or beverage lingers in the mouth affects the tooth decay process. "When drinking sodas you should just swallow it instead of holding it and swishing it around in the

mouth," stated Dr. Boyd. Sodas (because they are high in sugar and acid content) and sweets, especially sticky sweet snacks, should be limited or avoided.

Take note of these steps that are recommended by the American Dental Association:

- Choose a balanced diet from foods in the four food groups.

- Brush your teeth daily--Daily brushing removes plaque and food particles from the inner, outer, and biting surfaces of the teeth.

- Floss daily--flossing removes the plaque and food from between the teeth and gums.

- Use a fluoride toothpaste--fluoride unites with tooth enamel making it more resistant to decay. Look for fluoride toothpastes that carry the seal of the ADA Council on Dental Therapeutics, as they have been effective in fighting decay.

- Regular Checkups--visits to the dentist should begin in early childhood and continue.

It is important to remember to angle the bristles of your toothbrush against the gumline at a 45 degree angle to remove food particles that may be trapped between the gum and teeth. The toothbrush should be placed behind the front teeth with up and down motions. To help lessen the occurrence of bad breath, brushing the tongue is helpful.

Salt and baking soda are two alternatives to toothpaste because they contain mild abrasives to help scrub teeth. For those who suffer with high blood pressure, these methods are not recommended because of the high salt content.

Because dental care is a lifetime process, one should be careful in choosing a dentist to take care of your teeth. Dr. Boyd recognizes thoroughness as the first and foremost quality to look for in choosing a good dentist. A few guidelines and evaluations to look for in a dentist are:

- Ask for referral from people you trust. The local dental society and dental referral centers can provide names of dentists to fit your particular needs.

- The dentist should take a complete medical and dental history, including information on drug allergies and diseases.

- Other things to look for include an emphasis on prevention and advice on proper dental care.

University teaching hospitals and dental schools are an alternative and less expensive method of receiving dental care. The Howard University Dental School offers excellent and low-cost dental care to both the community and to Howard University students. Because Howard is a teaching institution, low cost dental care can be offered.

Dr. Boyd of the Howard clinic encourages students to take advantage of the services offered. Inquiries about student dental care should be made at the Howard University Health Service.

## Just Like Old Times: Continued

(Continued from page 10)

jazzy so blue, the tempo is down-beat, the sound is deep too.

A dude on the drums, keyboards and a cello, three others on horns playing songs that are mellow. You hear echos of the audience, "Get it, Sam. Play that song, Joe," as the deep soulful sounds sway you to and fro.

There's a dance group, the Brown Stones, in baby-doll frills, dancing chorus line style just for thrills. There are singers to boot, one old and one new. Mary Jefferson Page better known as "The Virgin Mary" and Delores Linder sing the blues. With songs of heartache, sorrow and begging pleas, the vibes are so good you don't want to leave.

A special appearance from Miss Howard, Collette Hill, crooning "What

do you have to lose when you're singing the blues," if you will.

But the best part of the evening comes from the audience itself, as people dressed in the 30's and 40's display style of great wealth.

There are women in spiked heels, sequins, black satin and lace, fur mufflers and long strands of pearls, no remnant gone to waste. Black gloves, pointed toes, dressed as any woman then would, the look of the 30's never had it so good.

Men in white jackets, black tie and a rose, spats on their feet, sharp down to their toes. Gangster-like hats, big coats and wide ties, all set the 50's style they wanted to try.

Entertainers, comedians, and yesteryear imitations, the recreation of the Crystal Cavern in a hit, Susan Clark, congratulations.

## Gambling, Drinking And all that Stuff

An evening of entertainment filled the Blackburn Center on Friday, October 21 when the homecoming committee featured Casino Nite. There were dancers, singers, and gamblers, who all helped set the stage for the old-time gambling halls of yesteryear.

With something for everyone, the Blackburn Center was filled from top to bottom with things to do. If you wanted to dance, or play blackjack or just sit and listen to music, you had come to the right place.

On the ground-floor, the Punch-Out was turned into a disco, where those who wished to socialize or dance were accommodated. Because of the Punch-Out's capacity to house only a small number of persons, there were crowds of people waiting in line throughout the night to get inside. Those who were patient got in, those who weren't moved on to other parts of the building.

Moving up, on the first floor, there was a room set aside where one could obtain mixed drinks, beer, or wine, although no one was allowed to leave that room with alcoholic beverages. Some Howard students were heard to say this put a damper on the evening as they were forced to remain in one room, expressing concern that they may be missing

something where there was entertainment going on.

In the forum, on the first floor, motion picture buffs could enjoy a night at the movies with the showing of comic films, and the movies "Psycho" and "Amityville Horror."

On the second floor, in the main ballroom, chairs were set up for those interested in being entertained by some of Howard's greatest artists. There were performances by singing groups, the Laverne Reed dancers, and the Howard University Fine Arts Drama Department.

The gambling portion of Casino Nite was a disappointment, as the gambling tables were cut down almost by half from those of last year. Unlike last year, which was homecoming's first attempt at Casino Nite, gambling was limited to only one side of the ballroom; there were only six black jack tables, one roulette table and not one poker table in the house. (Imagine, a night of gambling and no poker table.) Yet, the gamblers made do and every table was occupied with lines of people waiting to play.

Although the worth of the chips and their relation to bidding was a bit confusing to some, many continued to play. By obtaining chips bought for money, one was free to openly bid, with chips

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## TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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valued by their color. Later, those who were winners bidden on various floor prices. No cash was issued as winnings.

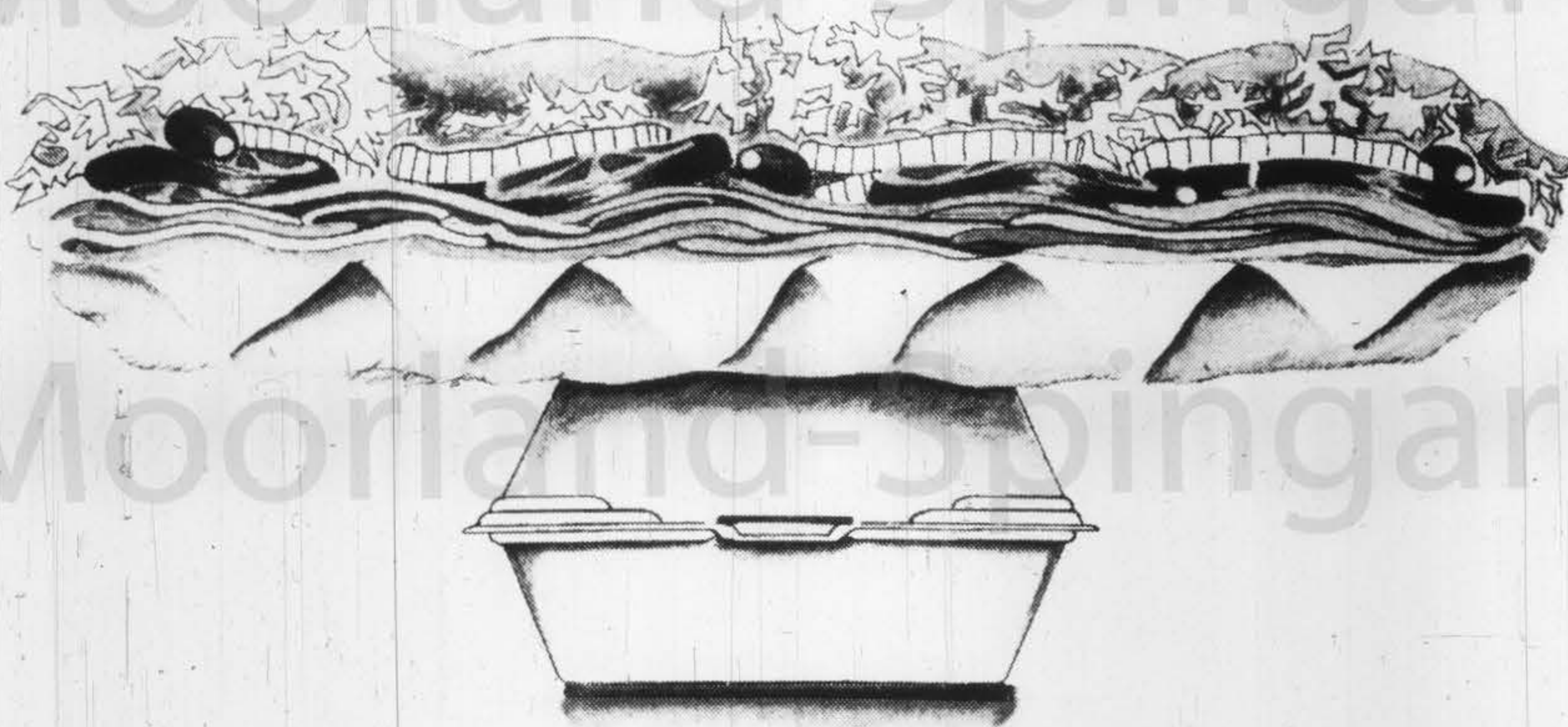
Also on the second floor, the Hilltop Lounge housed musicians and singers for those who wished to circulate outside of the ballroom. But, when it came to circulation, there was one group found throughout Blackburn, the security guards. The guards, with the help of student marshalls, fought vigorously to make sure everything was under control. Upon entry through the front doors of

the building, there was a metal detector, to ward-off the possibility of hand-guns in the building. Guards posted at each entrance and exit greatly reduced the possibility of a crowd stampeding in. Student marshalls posted in the basement limited the crowd to free access to the entire building.

Although the presence of so many security guards was annoying sometimes, reminding us this night of fun could go wrong, their being there on the job, secured us that the night would go smoothly as planned. And it did.

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# The Hilltop

## The Nation's Largest Black Collegian Newspaper

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# The Hilltop SPORTS

## Bison Romp Aggies At RFK



Allan Biggs, 36, attempts to block an Aggie punt as Arnold Tucker looks on.



Linebacker Robert Sellers tackles Aggie RB Mike Jones

## Bison Face Rugged 6-1 Norfolk State

By D. Orlando Ledbetter  
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Bison will face some stiff competition tomorrow when they take on the 6-1 Spartans of Norfolk State at Foreman Field in front of an expected homecoming crowd of 25,000.

Norfolk State, members of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA), suffered their first loss of the season last weekend to Virginia Union 51-0. "You can't look at that score too closely," said Bison boss Floyd Keith. "Those two schools have a real good rivalry and Virginia Union has a good football team."

Last season in the first contest ever between the two schools, the Bison prevailed 49-28 as the offense rolled up 361 total yards.

Before losing to Virginia Union, the Spartans had put away St. Paul (27-0), Fayetteville State (26-6), Elizabeth City College (7-3), Winston-Salem State (16-7), North Carolina Central (14-9), and Hampton Institute (25-7).

"They (Norfolk State) have excellent speed, skill and good physical size," said Coach Keith. "Against Hampton Institute, their defense scored all of the points."

The Spartans have a dynamic rushing duo in George Parker and Orlando Goodhope. Parker is the fullback and has rushed for 313 yards on 58 carries, while from the tailback spot Goodhope has amassed 418 yards on

81 carries and has four touchdowns.

"On offense Norfolk will show different formations, ranging from the pro-set to the wishbone," said Coach Keith. "They have the ability to throw the football. Jeff Gunn is a good receiver and a game breaker."

Gunn has caught 12 passes, has 189 yards and two touchdowns, and is the primary receiver when Spartan signal caller Raynard Revels drops back to pass. Revels has completed 32 passes in 86 attempts for 408 yards and two touchdowns.

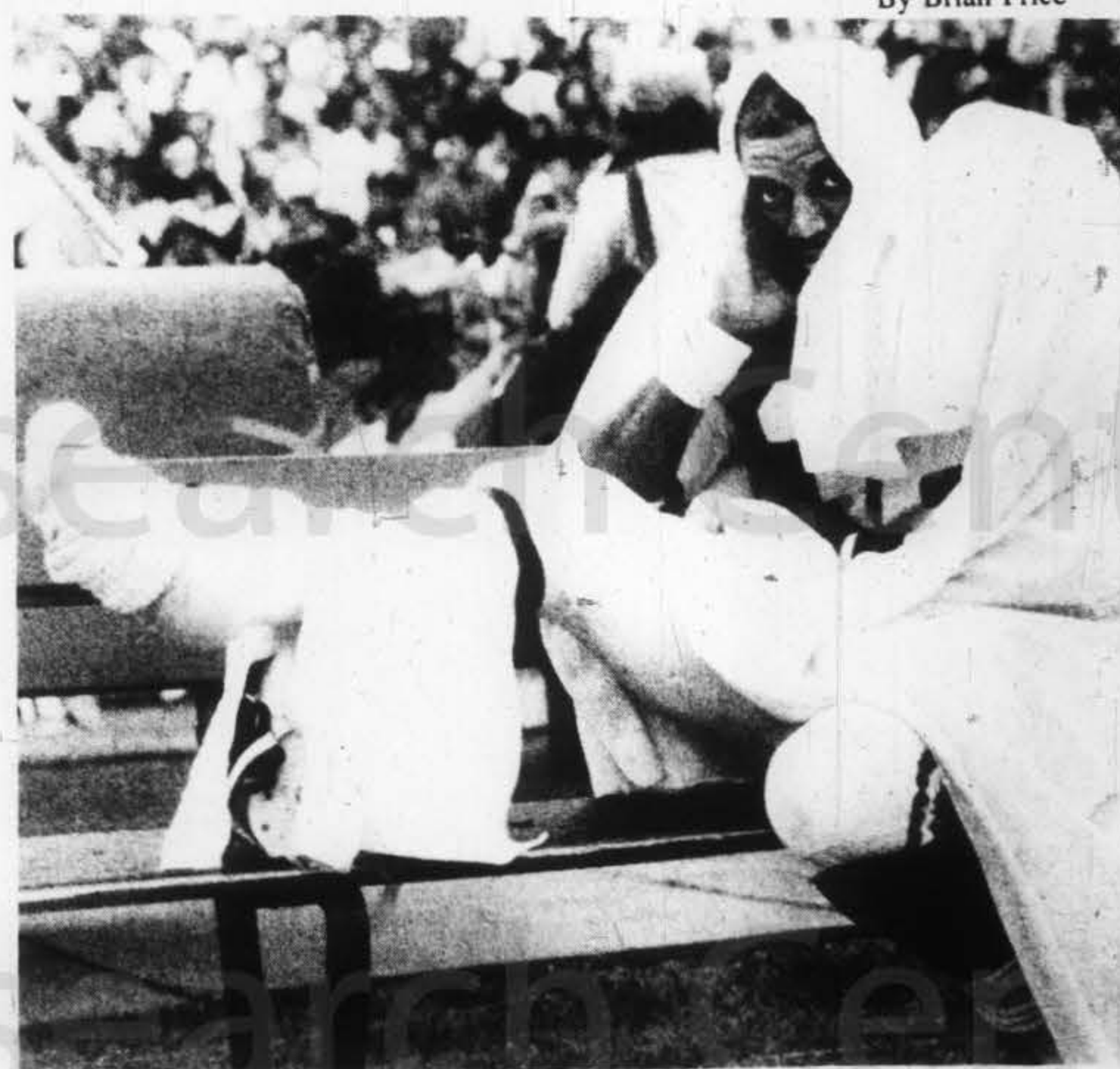
"To stop them, we will try to do our jobs and keep them contained, hoping to make them have to drive the ball a long way for a score," said Coach Keith.

Bison split-end Tracy Singleton only needs three catches to become the all-time Division I-AA reception leader. Joel Sigel of Portland State (77-80) presently holds the record at 141 catches. Singleton in his career at H.U. has snagged 138 passes for 2,818 yards.

Singleton will have a good man covering him in Norfolk State free safety Joe Scott.

Scott had 56 tackles, 23 pass break-ups, two interceptions and four fumble recoveries this season. "It is inevitable that Tracy will break the record and it is possible he will do it Saturday," said Coach Keith about his star receiver's chances of breaking the record.

The secondary is not the only strength on the Spartans' defense. Right linebacker and



Injured tailback Melvin Sutton sits out homecoming game.

By Brian Price

left linebacker are also pretty solid spots in their 5-2 alignment.

Gilbert Chapman mans the right side and Lee Billups holds down the fort on the left side. Chapman has 69 total hits to lead the team in tackles and Billups is not far behind with 54 tackles.

"How well we execute an offense will be the key to how well we do against their defense," said Coach Keith.

Quarterback Sandy Nichols is questionable for the Norfolk game and do not be surprised if freshman Marco Stacy, a native of nearby Hampton, Virginia, gets the starting nod.

R.F.K. Stadium — A 47-yard touchdown run by Andrew "Kool-Aid" Kelly and a 65-yard touchdown bomb to Tracy

(Continued on page 15)

## Sharks Shape-up For Swim Wins

Manotti Jenkins Hilltop Staff Writer

Howard University's 1982-83 swimming team will attempt to return to its winning form when their season opens next Wednesday.

The female members of the team combined to capture the Black National Tournament Championship in the 1979-80 season and the 1980-81 season, but failed to repeat the honor last season. The male members were able to capture second place in the Black National Tournament in the 1980-81 season and repeated the honor last season.

Though the Bison Sharks failed to win any championships last season, Coach Yohnnie Shambourger feels that the season was not a complete failure.

Shambourger explained, "Last season was an average season for us. Though we did not win any championships, we did swim well overall. We fell back in the second part of the season after winning our first four meets."

The Sharks leader said that this season's team is very strong individually, but needs to come together as a unit.

"I have an enormous amount of talent

this year. Presently, we are not working together as one. We have experience and potential, but we are not close enough as a team to defeat a lot of schools. Once we become united as a team, we will be able to perform very well," stated Shambourger.

"I feel we are fairly strong in most of the events we are competing in, but diving and all of the freestyle events seem to be our strongest areas," he continued.

Keith Fisher, a sophomore breaststroker on the swimming team, said, "I think the program is up and coming at Howard. From what I have heard, the program receives better swimmers every year. We are better than we were last year and have better quality swimmers."

"I feel we have the potential to have an extremely competitive program, but in my opinion, we lack the enormous support from the athletic program that is given to some other sports here at Howard," said Roland Lewis, a sophomore from Gary, Indiana, who performs the butterfly stroke.

Coach Shambourger's opinion of the sup-

port given to the team is contrary to that of Lewis.

"I feel the athletic program, as well as the fans, have given us adequate support. Though there are not a lot of students who are interested in highly competitive swimming, I think once they come to a meet and witness the exciting play, they will return to another meet."

Shambourger said that the team will definitely need leadership to enable them to accomplish a championship season. "We expect leadership from our captains who are Caesar Williams from Philadelphia, Pa. and Eric Robinson from Compton, Cal. Also, we should be receiving an enormous amount of leadership from Andre Cropper who is from Trinidad." Cropper holds records in the 100, 200, and 500 meter freestyle events at Howard.

Coach Shambourger expects the stiffest competition to come from George Washington University and Shepard College.

"Both of these schools have strong swimming teams with very talented

(Continued on page 15)

## Cross Country Try For MEAC Crown

Marcia M. Foster Hilltop Staff Writer

Striving for finish lines and reaching for goals will be the challenges for the members of the women and men cross country teams of Howard University, when they compete in the Cross Country Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference (MEAC) championship tomorrow.

The event will take place at Fort Dupont Park in southeast Washington. The competition will begin at 10 a.m. The eight teams competing in this final meet of the season are University of Maryland, Eastern Shore, Bethune Cookman, Florida A&M, Delaware State, North Carolina A&T, South Carolina State, and Howard.

Last year's reigning champions in the MEAC were the men of Florida A&M, out of Tallahassee, Florida, and in the women of Howard. The toughest competitor slated in the event this year will be both of the teams representing Howard.

Twenty-four of Howard's young men and women will enter with hopes of winning the championship in both divisions. These individuals will be under the guidance of head track coach William Moultrie.

"I think that we are going to perform well tomorrow. Our chances of winning the championship meet looks very promising in both divisions."

The top two runners over the season thus far in each division for Howard have been Juanita Rogers and Wanda Watts, and Donald Battle and Melvin Brown.

Kim Brooks, a senior majoring in psychology and captain of the women's team commented that, "I think we should win with no trouble. Everyone from last year returned with the exception of one member, so we have a lot of experience on our side. Another important advantage is the fact that we will be competing on our own turf."

Brooks is joined by Deborah Murphy, who is also a captain of the women's team.

Any team that competes on the collegiate or professional level exhibits both strengths and weaknesses. Coach Moultrie said, describing his distance runners, "They run well against competition. As for the team's weaknesses, they are young and immature from a track standpoint, and we don't really have true cross country people."

Cross country requires a runner to be versatile, and to run fast and hard during the entire race. A runner never represents himself individually. He represents the team.

Team championships are determined on a point basis. The total score is derived by the positions of the first five members of a team. The lowest total determines the winner. It requires the combined effort of twelve individuals on each team to capture the victory.

"The dual purpose of the cross country program, is for the runners to evaluate themselves. It teaches them to be competitive and the competitive attitude is inserted in the runner's mind," explained Moultrie. Tomorrow the season will end, and the teams representing Howard will either finish as MEAC champions, or as one of the toughest competitors in the division as they have shown all year, and as a promising team of the future.

If you are not traveling down to Norfolk, Virginia, to see the Bison take on Norfolk State, go out and support the cross country team.



# Profile: Quicksilver Bridges Fastest In World

By Joseph Burris  
Hilltop Staffwriter

"He is one of the fastest quarter milers in the world." That is what Gary Weckselblatt, writer for *Prince George's Journal*, said of Howard University's junior track sensation Oliver Bridges, the 6'3", 192-pound quicksilver, whose remarkable accomplishments go all the way back to his high school years.

Oliver's dream is to win a gold medal in the Olympics, and when one glances over his career as a football player and trackstar, the Olympic gold medal is one of the few honors he has not accomplished — he was an All-American in track in his junior year at Sutland High School in Forrestville, Alabama, and senior year made All-America in both football and track at the school.

Bridges turned down offers from such schools as Southern California, UCLA, Oklahoma, Michigan, West Virginia, Texas, and Texas A&M to attend Howard University. He said he made the choice over the other schools because only Howard

offered him the opportunity to participate in both football and track.

"Howard said I could run and play football," Bridges said. "A lot of schools said I had to do either or. USC and Oklahoma said I could do both, but they were too far away and had a lot of blue chippers (athletes with exceptional skill in their sport). I would have had to concentrate on one sport to keep up with the others."

At Sutland High, Bridges had always fared quite well in the two sports, and he never limited himself to only one role within the sport. He played wide receiver, running back, tight-end, defensive back, and defensive end in football; while in track, he won the state championship in the 400 meters as a junior.

The summer after his graduation, Bridges won the Atlanta Quarter-mile and finished third in the East Coast Invitational Track Meet.

After arriving at Howard, Bridges became better, and the glory continued. As a freshman, he started on Howard Un-

iversity's finest football team (6-2-2). He gave up football in his sophomore and junior seasons to concentrate more on track.

"I have always been a standout in football more than track," Bridges explained. "Now I love track. I would rather win at the Olympics than stand out in football."

Bridges was selected to the NCAA All-America track team, ran for the U.S. National Sports Festival in Indiana, and was selected to train at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado along with such track greats as Carl Lewis, Stephanie Hightower, Renaldo Nehemiah, and Candy Young. His relay time is currently the fastest in the world.

Though success has been abundant in his career, Bridges said that it has never been easy and "there have been rough spots, but I have learned to get over them. I attribute a lot of my success to coach (William) Moultrie. He has been a great coach and I have learned a lot from him. And my teammates who have played leadership roles have helped me as well."

"This summer (in which he competed at Colorado, Indiana, and ran for the U.S. National team in the U.S.-England-Sweden-Australia Track Meet in London) has been my most glorious," Bridges said.

Of course, there is still his goal of winning a medal in the Olympic games.

"I think of the Olympics as a goal, something I have always wanted. It's something I have been working toward for the last four years. It's the best quality of athletes together in one place. It's like people who want to play in the National Football League. I want to do both, but the Olympics is the first goal for me."

Bridges plans to follow in the footsteps of such track greats as Bob Hayes, a former Dallas Cowboy; James Lofton, of the Green Bay Packers; and Nehemiah, of the San Francisco Forty-Niners — former track stars who went on to professional football.

In the meantime, Bridges will remain a track sensation at Howard, while he continues to train for his dream, his last star in his crown — the Olympic medal.



Oliver Bridges

By Brian Price

## REAGAN

(Continued from page 7)

justice and dignity."

The Moroccan monarch said he personally believed a solution will be found through United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 and in both peace plans offered by Reagan and the Fez summit.

"We will find in all these," proposals "which will save us a lot of time in order to achieve our noble aims and objectives which are peace and coexistence in the Middle East," Hassan said.

Reagan announced his plan in a September 1 national address, and a short time later the League adopted a plan during a summit meeting in Morocco. The two initiatives differ sharply on the roles of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is not recognized by the United States.

The Arab delegates arrived at the White House bearing a symbolic crystal dove of peace as a gift for Reagan, who wants the Federation of Arab States to change its policy and negotiate directly with Israel.

In addition to Hassan and his foreign minister, Mohammed Boucetta, the delegation included Foreign Ministers Saud Al Faisal of Saudi Arabia, Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria, Beji Caid Essebsi of Tunisia, Marwan Kasan of Jordan and Ahmed Taleb El Ibrahim of Algeria.

The U.S. participants were led by Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, "Big Three" Presidential Advisors Edwin Meece, James Baker and Michael Deaver and National Security Advisor William Clark.

# Effectiveness Of Part-time HU Coaching

By Carlton E. Lockard  
Hilltop Staffwriter

For many coaches in Howard's Athletic Department, working two jobs a day is a fact of life.

Five of Howard's ten head coaches are employed on a part-time basis. While these coaches do share many of the same problems, each of their situations is unique.



Cecil Diggs  
Wrestlers' Coach

Women's basketball coach Sandra Tyler and wrestling coach Cecil Diggs are both coaching part-time by choice. Tyler points to family obligations, social affairs and other personal commitments as her reasons for choosing a part-time position.

The third-year coach said that she has other interests outside of basketball, and she is glad that part-time coaches are not bound to put in a certain amount of hours per day. "I could not be effective (in a full-time position)," she stated. "I want to keep enjoying basketball."



Yohnnie Shambourger  
Swimming Coach

Coach Diggs, a full-time graduate student at the Howard Divinity School who has just accepted a position as the director of a direct service agency, which supplies food and clothing to the needy, feels that full-

time pay is too low. "A part-time coach cannot live off of what a full-time coach makes," he said.

Another coach who chooses to render his services part-time, swimming mentor Yohnnie Shambourger, has one added stipulation to his part-time status; his time is volunteered.

Now in his sixth season, Shambourger coached the team while studying for a master's degree from Howard. After accepting a computer programming position at Howard after graduation, he soon learned that the university required 100 percent employment of its employees. The programming job plus the coaching position amounted to 125 percent employment, so Shambourger dropped coaching for pay. He has been a volunteer coach ever since.

He said that his free labor is not much of a sacrifice, and that he will continue as long as it does not conflict with his computer programming duties. "I've been involved



Cynthia Debnam  
Volleyball Coach

in swimming since elementary school," he said. "It's not something I can easily give up."

Tyler explained that she has other things she likes to do outside of basketball, and she wants the same to be true of her players. "Howard is not all basketball," she said. "Kids have social needs that they have to make adjustments to. I don't want them (her players) to be so wound up in basketball that they cannot function social-wise."

But not all of the coaches desire part-time status. Tennis coach Eddie Davis wants to be a full-time coach, but it is his understanding that "at this time, there's nothing available," he said.

Davis, like volleyball coach Cynthia Debnam, teaches in the D.C. Public Schools during the day. Debnam also coaches either soccer or track in the D.C. Public Schools in the off seasons. About teaching as a career, Davis said, "It's been very rewarding. Serving people—that's something good."

"I enjoy teaching kids," Coach Debnam said.

All of the part-time coaches have worked for the D.C. Public Schools at some point except for Tyler.

All the coaches agree that, no matter how comfortable an individual may be with his or her part-time status, there are definite drawbacks also involved with that status.

One dilemma that these coaches must face is obvious: a part-time coach is only around part of the time. While all the coaches generally make themselves available to their players around the clock over the phone, they are not on campus during the day when a player may need the coach most.

That situation alone — not being present

during the day — is the root of many other problems.

Making contacts over the phone can be especially difficult when you are not able to get on the phone until 3 p.m. or 4 p.m. Other coaches and teams are in practice at this time. This time factor makes it difficult to schedule other teams, plan practices, supervise daily team activities, "check up" on the student-athletes, and a host of other things necessary to a program.

And you can be certain that "checking up" on the student-athletes would include monitoring academic progress. If in a full-time position, Coach Debnam said, "I could check more closely on my athletes' academics." Concurred Davis: "I believed that they (the players) would do a better job under a full-time person."

What type of effect does the absence of the part-time coach specifically have on the student-athlete?

"There is aloofness there," said Davis. In practice and in the classroom, he continued, "there is not enough 'stick-to-it-iveness.' Tyler, whose daytime job has been 'in the medical profession' for the past 13 years, admitted that her early day absence, coupled with her 'live and let live' philosophy, "leaves a void by which lackadaisicalness does occur."

How does Athletic Director Leo Miles feel about the situation of Howard's part-time coaches? He stated that for a long time, until shortly after he was appointed to his position in 1970, all of Howard's coaches were employed with part-time status. "I say that from the standpoint that most of the coaches were physical education teachers also," he explained. So, as it turns out, full-time coaches are something new at Howard.

And, said the Director, there will be more full-time positions opening up.



Eddie Davis  
Tennis Coach

"We're studying that and we're evaluating that to determine if, who and when, particularly in the women's basketball side of the ledger," he said.

"It's highly visible (and) it has prospered. They played in the national championships. We've been looking at the women's basketball for a few years," he said.

But, said Miles, part-time status versus full-time status and better facilities for individual programs aren't what is important. "What is important is that our student-athletes and coaches provide the determination... and leadership to get the job done, and I think (Howard's) performance in the minor sports is testimony to that."

Cumulatively, Howard's sports programs have been producing good results. The women's basketball team did go to the first round of the NCAA's tournament last

season. The Sharks (Howard's swimming team) did win the women's Black National title in 1979 and 1980, and did place highly in the event last season. Howard's tennis team won the MEAC crown last spring and its coach won Coach of the Year honors from the USATP, and the list goes on.



Sanya Tyler  
Women's Basketball Coach

Quipped Davis on this phenomenon: "By putting in a part-time effort, I've gotten better than full-time results."

It seems, then, that Howard's evening coaches have surmounted the odds to produce successful programs.

Coach Diggs summed it up this way: "Being a part-time coach is one heck of a challenge, but it's a worthwhile challenge. It's just good to be able to try to do something to help an institution that we all believe in."

## IT TAKES MORE THAN BRAINS TO GO TO COLLEGE.

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## MILLER MARKETING STRATEGY



## THE MILLER BREWING COMPANY PRESENTS...

A multi-image presentation of the marketing and advertising strategies that have catapulted Miller Brewing Company from seventh place in the beer industry to second place today. This entertaining program is free and open to the public.

Date: October 28, 1982  
Time: 12:00-2:00pm  
Location: University Center Aud.

Presented by: Miller Brewing Company  
Rep.

1982 Miller Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

## FOOTBALL

(Continued from page 14)

Singleton coupled with what Coach calls "our best defensive performance of the year" enabled the Bison to hand North Carolina A&T its sixth loss of the season last Saturday before a homecoming crowd of 11,000 at RFK Stadium.

With Jeff Wise and Ken Carney putting pressure on the Aggies' quarterbacks from the outside and Ron Kinnard coming up the middle, the Bison were able to register eight sacks and hold the Aggie runners to 64 net yards rushing. Wise himself had four of the sacks.

"We controlled the line of scrimmage throughout the game," said Coach Keith. The Aggies jumped ahead on a 28-yard field goal by Aaron Herring in the first quarter. Duke Amayo tied the game with 33 seconds left in the first quarter with a boot from 25 yards out.

Kelly broke the tie early in the second quarter when he swept around right end and shook off six would-be tacklers on his way to a 47-yard TD jaunt. Amayo's kick gave the Bison a 10-3 lead.

Nichols hooked up with Singleton on a fly pattern up the right sideline with 1:46 left in the half. Amayo's kick gave the Bison a 17-3 lead.

A&T scored early in the third quarter on three-yard run by Mike Jones that was set up by a Bison fumble. Amayo booted his second field goal of the day from 28 yards out with 4:18 remaining in the third quarter to close out the scoring.

## SWIMMING

(Continued from page 14)

swimmers from all over the country," stated Shambourger.

He commented, "The key area that needs to be worked on is the team attitude. I don't feel that we are as strong mentally as we are physically. I do feel that we are starting to

grasp the knowledge we will need to win it all. In my opinion, once we have completely acquired this knowledge and gain a positive attitude on the upcoming season, we will be able to effectively complete on the collegiate level."

### SWIMMING SCHEDULE—November thru January

DATE	OPPONENT	LOCATION	TIME
Nov. 3	American	Away	7:00
Nov. 20	Howard Community College	Away	
Dec. 4	Frostburg State	HOME	2:00
Dec. 4	Georgetown	HOME	7:30
Jan. 22	Shepherd College	Away	2:00
Jan. 29	Virginia Military Institute	Away	2:00

\*\* other meets will be posted later.



# Classified

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### APPLIED LIFE STUDIES CAREER FAIR

A Career Fair focusing on careers in Applied Life Studies, will be held on November 2nd and 3rd, from 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m., in the Student Lounge of the John H. Burr Building. Represented at the fair will be the areas of Sport Science, Leisure Studies, Health Education and Dance Education. Faculty representatives in each of these areas will be available to provide information and answer questions regarding curriculum and career opportunities. Additionally, information on the graduate program and course offerings in each of the areas will be available. All students are encouraged to attend, especially those who are still undecided about a major or minor area study.

### ATTENTION:

There will be a very important New Jersey Club meeting on November 2, 1982 from 7-8 p.m. This is our fifth meeting, and it will be held in the auditorium of the Blackburn University Center. This is also the deadline date for new memberships for the first semester.

Thank you, The Executive Board

### ATTENTION!!!

There will be a ski club meeting to discuss the Martin Luther King Jr., Birthday Weekend Ski Trip to Sugarbush, Vermont, in Rms. 148-150, Blackburn Center at 4:00 p.m., Friday, October 29, 1982. First deposits will be collected and roommate requests will be taken. There will also be a Slide Presentation given by Rob Shryer of Greek Peak, N.Y. For further information, contact Kelly at 797-1974 or Kim at 336-4878.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

All majors, minors and those interested in the study of the mind come out and join the all new Psychology Club. Membership drive is ending fast, so don't delay. Applications can be picked up in Room 237 Douglass Hall, alias the Psychology Office. Membership fee is \$2.00 a semester and \$3.00 a year. What a bargain!!!! For more information, call 789-8405.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

Psi Chi, The National Psychological Honors Society, is now accepting applications from qualified psychology majors and minors. Qualifications: 3.2 GPA in psychology courses, 3.0 GPA overall, 8 semester in psychology. Information and applications may be obtained from the Psi Chi box in the Psychology Office, Douglass Hall Room 237. For additional information, contact 789-8405.

The men and women of Angel Flight would like to present to the Howard University campus our Fall 1982 pledge line. **CONGRATULATIONS!!**

Jacquelyn Bennett  
Sandra Buxton  
Jocelyn Crump  
Benjamin Felder  
Mark Frazier  
Antoinette Grady  
Ann Lee  
Karl McKinnie

### CO-OP RECEPTION

The Cooperative Education staff would like to invite the University Community to the "BUCK STARTS HERE RECEPTION." Date: Wednesday, November 3, 1982  
Time: 1:30 p.m.-3:00 p.m.  
Place: Armour J. Blackburn Center Room 150

The Baptist Student Unions of the colleges in DC and Maryland are offering an International Student Conference on the weekend of November 12-14, 1982, in Annapolis, MD. The purpose of the conference is to introduce international students to the ways in which American Christians use their faith in working with significant issues. Program personnel include Pastor Howard Roberts and physician Michael Sisk. Cost is only \$10.00 for everything. Contact Chaplain Joseph Smith, x7292 or 265-1526 for more information.

Catholic Mass will be held in the Little Chapel of the Carnegie Bldg. at 12:00 noon on Monday, November 1 (All Saints Day), and on Tuesday, November 2 (All Souls Day). For further information, call the Newman Center 234-0983.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### The Ladies of Alpha Chapter Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. Present Their Annual SADIE YANCEY ESSAY CONTEST

Topic: *In the words of Jeanne Noble, "Beautiful are the souls of my Black sisters." How do you interpret this, and do you see Black women as being a positive stimulus for one another? If so, how?*

#### Contest Rules:

1. Limited to freshmen women.
2. All essays must be typed and double-spaced.
3. A minimum of 1000 words.
4. Content of essays must be original-plagiarism will result in disqualification.
5. Place name, classification, and major on the front page (separate sheet).
6. Deadline is midnight, November 1, 1982. Essays must be submitted to Rhonda Lynch, 177 W. Bethune Hall. Winners will be announced November 6, 1982.

First Prize: \$150  
Second Prize: \$100  
Third Prize: \$50

For further information contact Rhonda Lynch at 636-1847.

### ATTENTION!!!

THE LADIES OF SIGMA GAMMA RHO SORORITY, INC. Cordially invite you to our 1982 Fall Reception Sunday October 31, 1982 from 2:00-5:00 p.m. in the Hilltop Lounge, Armour J. Blackburn Center Howard University.

### PRESMOKER!

The Brothers of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., Alpha Chapter are having their annual Presmoker Monday, November 1 (7:30-10:00 p.m.) in the University Center Ballroom. All interested men are invited.

The Brothers of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., will be sponsoring their First Annual Citizens Appreciation Day Monday, November 1, 1982 in the Armour J. Blackburn Center from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Brothers of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., Alpha Chapter will hold a "So You Want to be a Lawyer?" seminar Tuesday, November 2, 1982 in the Forum of the Blackburn Center from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., XI Chapter will be sponsoring a forum on the Congressional Black Caucus: Politics, People, and Institutions.

Panel members include Professor Al Thornton, Professor Ron Walters, Ms. Fran Farmer, and Att. Bill Kirk  
Date and Place: October 27, 1982, Social Work Auditorium  
Refreshments will be served.

Kappa Alpha Psi will be taking elderly people to voting polls on November 2. Volunteers with cars are needed. Please contact 554-5788.

The brothers of Kappa Alpha Psi will be visiting the various dorms to collect books which will be donated to Lorton Prison, November 1-5, 1982.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc. is sponsoring an essay contest. The theme of the contest is: The Right to Vote. A once sacred right has now fallen prey to an apathetic Black American population. How can the Black vote manifest the destiny of a waning Black America?

Contest rules are as follows:  
A. All essays are limited to undergraduate students.  
B. All essays must be typed and double-spaced.  
C. All essays must be from 1000 to 1250 words.  
D. All essays should be the original work of the contestant.  
E. All essays should contain the following on a separate page: name, classification, major, address (permanent and temporary), and telephone number. Information may be picked up at the Student Center front desk.

### LYLES TYPING Professional Typing

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### ATTENTION CHICAGO CLUB MEMBERS:

There will be a meeting on Friday, October 29, 1982 in Douglass Hall Room 242. We will be discussing key chain sale results and our upcoming project. PLEASE BE THERE!!

### A BLACK AND GOLD HOWLING AFFAIR

IT'S A MASQUERADE PARTY IN STYLE!!!  
HAUNTED HOUSE, BOBBING FOR APPLES and more  
2 BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE for the best BLACK OR GOLD COSTUME (BLACK AND GOLD IS NOT REQUIRED FOR ENTRANCE)  
Oct. 29, 1982 at 5107 14th Street, N.W.  
Admission is \$2.00 w/I.D. and Costume  
Sponsored by the ALPHA PHI ALPHA SWEETHEART COURT A THRILLER OF A HALLOWEEN PARTY!!!!

### "A NIGHT IN THE ISLANDS"

Howard University College of Nursing Student Council Presents:  
A NIGHT IN THE ISLANDS Caribbean Reggae Disco at The Kaiteur Restaurant & Lounge  
Thursday, November 4 9 p.m.-3 a.m.  
Free Parking Door Prize  
Contact: Judy 636-0617 or Wayne 483-6796 or Nursing Student Council.

There will be an important BETA KAPPA CHI meeting on Wednesday, November 3 at 5:30 p.m. in Room 131-A, Ernest Just Hall. All members are expected to attend.

Applications for BETA KAPPA CHI National Science Honor Society are now available. Applications can be obtained outside of Room 131-A, Ernest Just Hall.

### HALLOWEEN PARTY FREE!!!!

The Engineering Student Council is having its annual Halloween Party. Everybody's welcome.  
Date: Friday, October 29, 1982  
Time: 6:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m.  
Place: Room 2114, Engineering Building  
Refreshments will be served.

### CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Tuesday, Oct. 26: A workshop entitled "Strength in the Black Family: Keeping a Good Thing Good" will be held 6:30 to 8 p.m. at the Student Resource Center, 6th and Bryant Streets, N.W. Free for Howard students and \$6 for others.

For additional information, call Audrey Chapman at 636-6870.

Wednesday, Oct. 27: A workshop on Federal Funding Opportunities and Resources from 8:30 a.m. to noon in the Blackburn Center auditorium. For information, call 636-5833.

"Short Eyes," a feature of the Documentary Film Series, will be in the Blackburn Center auditorium from noon to 2 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. Admission is free. For information, contact Terry Samuels at 636-7517.

A Cross-Cultural Workshop will be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Blackburn Center. For information, call Barry Bem at 636-7517.

Thursday, Oct. 28: A Graduate and Professional Schools Information Day with representatives from more than 70 graduate and professional schools will be at the Blackburn Center ballroom from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The event is sponsored by the Office of Career Planning and Placement, 636-7513.

Through Friday, Oct. 29: "The Blind Series," a photographic exhibition by SUZEN, will be at the Gallery of the School of Architecture and Planning. The exhibit is a series of 35 photographs of urban images photographed through venetian blinds as they are opened. Gallery hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Friday, Oct. 29: A "Salute to Black Women Awards Banquet" will be in the Blackburn Center ballroom from 7-11 p.m. For information, call True Mathematics at 636-6918.

### SKIING ANYONE!!!

Just we and the Interstate Connection are sponsoring a Skiing excursion to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for February 18-20. The price is very reasonable and a good time is to be had by all!! For more information, contact Stephanie Davis at 269-0390 or Kermit Mallette at 262-5730

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### RALPH J. BUNCHE AWARDS

The Department of Political Science announces the first Ralph J. Bunche Award for the best paper submitted by students in political science. Awards in the amount of \$250.00 will be made for the best undergraduate and graduate papers submitted focusing broadly on matters of concern to Professor Bunche.

Professor Bunche, the first Chairman of the Department of Political Science at Howard, demonstrated unusual scope and depth as a student on race relations and international affairs. He conducted extensive research on colonialism and colonial administration in Africa and was a major contributor to the Carnegie-Myrdal project on the status of the Negro in the United States. Professor Bunche also had a broad diplomatic career. He was Director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, Principal Mediator in the Palestine dispute (for which he won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1950) and Under-Secretary General of the United Nations.

### ELIGIBILITY AND CRITERIA

Eligibility for the competition is restricted to political science majors and minors. The papers should be in the tradition of Ralph Bunche's work focusing broadly on one of the following topics: (1) Black political participation and empowerment and (2) Conflict resolution in international affairs. Papers should be submitted to the Chair of the Awards Committee by February 15, 1983. They should conform to the Turabian Manual of Style, typed, double-spaced, and should range from 25-30 pages in length. Awards will be announced by April 1, 1983.

For further information contact: Professor Robert C. Smith, Chairman  
Ralph J. Bunche Awards Committee  
Douglass Hall, Room 139  
636-6849

### "DREAMGIRLS"

To all persons who have paid the first \$25.00 deposit for the trip to New York to see Dreamgirls, don't forget that the last day to pay your 2nd deposit of \$20.00 is November 1, 1982!!! NO EXCEPTIONS!!! After this date, seats not paid for will go to persons on the waiting list so get your money in now! If you wish to be put on the waiting list call Lauri Nichols at 636-1720. National Organization of Black University & College Students.

The Third Annual Socio-Economic forum will be in the Blackburn Center auditorium from 6-10 p.m. The forum is entitled "What Happens After the Cap and Gown?" For information, call the Undergraduate Student Assembly at 636-6919.

Wed., Nov. 3: The Charles H. Thompson Lecture/Colloquium, featuring CCNY president Dr. Bernard W. Harleston, will be in the Blackburn Center auditorium from 4 to 6:30 p.m.

Wed. and Thu., Nov. 3-4: The Rev. Dr. Jesse Jackson, executive director of PUSH, will be the keynote speaker at the 66th annual convocation of the Divinity School. "The Challenge of the Black Church in an Apocalyptic Time" is the theme of the program. For information, call 636-7283.

For more information, call the "Events Line" at 636-5615.

From November 15 - November 19 organization pictures will be taken for the 1982-83 Bison Yearbook. Please call the yearbook office for appointment at 636-7870 or 7871.

"BLACK WOMEN IN LOVE AND TROUBLE" A CELEBRATION IN POETRY AND SONG  
LINDA PULLEY JOHARI RASHAD  
Howard University  
Armour J. Blackburn University Center  
Auditorium-Main Campus  
Saturday, November 6, 1982  
8:00 p.m.  
Admission: \$2.50 [at the door]

### WANTED!!!!

Hilltop Staff writers for 1982-83 Administration in the areas of: International, Local/National, Sports and Campus News. It is a mutually beneficial experience. Come into the Hilltop Office between 9-5 pm, Monday thru Friday and join in a POSITIVE ACTION PROGRAM.



# Head and antlers above the rest.

Moosehead, Canada's Premium Beer, is on the loose in America. Taste the light, yet hearty and robust beer from the wilderness of Canada. It's head and antlers above the rest.

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### RALLY!!!!

HUSA IS SPONSORING A RALLY TO SALUTE BLACK WOMEN. 12 noon Friday, October 29, 1982 on Main Campus.

The Howard University HOTLINE is presently seeking new volunteers. The HOTLINE is Howard University's telephone counseling, information, and crisis intervention service. Interested persons should call 636-6870 for further information. Your cooperation is appreciated.

### HALLOWEEN PARTY.....

Can you use \$35.00? Have no plans for tomorrow night? Well...Come party with us!! Howard's Air Force ROTC is having a thrilling, chilling Costume Party. For only \$2.00 you can raise with us the living dead and possibly win a \$30.00 Cash Prize!! For sporting the Best Costume!! We will be on the ground floor in the student lounge of the School of Social Work Saturday, 30 October from 9:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. Judging will be at the stroke of MIDNIGHT!! Come get-off to the sounds of New York's finest, our own "Disc Doctor," Jose Benitez. It's gonna be a haunting affair!!

Campus Organizations planning an affair? call or stop by the Hilltop for info on campus discount rates  
Hilltop Advertising - Dana Mozie

ATTENTION ALL STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS SEEKING FUNDS:

The USGA Finance Committee meeting will be Wed., Nov. 3 at 5:30 p.m. Check room 110 Blackburn for guidelines and details. 636-6919

The November 10, 1982 program entitled "Student Information Exchange" will be in the Blackburn University Center, Room 148-150 from 5:30 to 7:00 p.m. The quest will be representatives from:

Health Services  
Counseling  
Founders Library  
Sports Information  
Howard University Hospital  
Family Planning  
This forum will allow the students to interact and exchange information with the several services and become acquainted with the many services they operate.

The First Annual Urban Fair is coming October 30 & 31 at 14th & U Streets, N.W. beginning at 11 a.m. There will be live entertainment, art exhibits and community information. Volunteers are needed. For more information call the Howard University Student Association at 636-7007 or Rick Sowell at 387-7990.

MARA's Club INVITES ONE AND ALL TO ITS GRANDE OPENING OF OUR SOCIAL CLUB ON OCTOBER 30th, 1982 from 9:00 till 3:00 a.m. 1632 U Street, N.W. PHONE 265-2101, 3442

WHAT IS A FRIEND? I will tell you. It is a man named Mike who has helped me get through a tough situation. A Man who is kind, gentle, understanding and fun to be around. Even though we go our own separate ways in this jungle, it's nice to know that I have a friend like yourself. I will always love you for your help.  
Joan

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